LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,973—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1897.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th April.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	24th „
B.I. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th „
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th „
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4288	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	28th „
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.I. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th „
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th „
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct, with liberty to call at Marseilles, if required.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,146	1st May 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	18th May.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	12th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	21st April 1897.

Connecting at Singapore with the S. S. AGLAJA to Calcutta on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 14, 1897.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS.

BOMBAY—3, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA Old Court Street House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 17th April, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 672 tons, on the 15th April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about 20th April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, about 23rd April.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 15th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th April, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain G. Shimadzu, 3,275 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 15th instant. For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 6th April 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	16th April.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

HAND-BOOK, OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranted Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.................................Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

NECESSARIES FOR TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS BY SEA AND LAND.

TRADE MARK.

TRUNKS.	TOILET REQUISITES.
BAGS.	DECK CHAIRS.
PORTMANTEAUX.	DECK SHOES.
DRESSING BAGS.	RUG STRAPS.
SUIT CASES.	CAMP FURNITURE.
DRESSING CASES.	ALUMINIUM GOODS.
LINEN BAGS.	GAMES.
HAND BAGS.	AMMUNITION.
HOLD ALLS.	HOSIERY.
UNDER CLOTHING.	MEDICINES.

STORES AND WINES.

QUALITY AND CONDITION OF ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY for 1897, embracing the whole of British India and Native States, with complete and detailed information of the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Allahabad, Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, &c., &c. A Directory of the chief Industries of Indian Almanac, Army List, Civil List, Railway Directory, Newspaper Directory, &c., &c.	24	0
THE WORLD-WIDE ATLAS, a Wonderful production, containing an introduction giving an account of Geographical discovery and Political Territorial changes in the Nineteenth Century, by J. Scott Keltie, Assistant Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, London. Two Frontispieces—The Flags of all Nations, and The Time of all Nations. And 112 Thoroughly accurate and carefully Coloured Plates of Maps, Plans of Cities, &c.	5	12
JACOBSON'S OPERATIONS OF SURGERY, intended specially for the use of those recently appointed on a hospital staff, and for those preparing for the higher examinations. THIRD EDITION. Fully Illustrated	25	8
RHEUMATISM, its name, its pathology, and its successful treatment : by T. J. Maclagan, M.D. Second Edition	7	14
THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE IN THE CRIMEA : founded on letters written during the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, by Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Sterling, a Staff Officer who was there. New Edition, offered for	3	8

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES

LATHAM & Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the following :—

JOHN EDWARD & SON'S SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
Ditto. EXTRA SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.

To be had of all dealers.

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Bunder Road, KARACHI.

ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX.

CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	* COGNAC
ST, JULIEN	BARSAC	* * „
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	* * * „
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage. Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands ; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BLANDY BROS., MADEIRA & LONDON.

MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA :—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who w[illegible] resh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

				Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia	in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	„	50	„	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo		25	„	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo		25	„	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

					Cash Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez	in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	„	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	„	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	„	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	„	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	„	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	„	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		„	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		„	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		„	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		„	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

Have now on hand a magnificent Collection of

GENTLEMEN'S ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

In Gold and Silver Cases in various sizes. It is with pleasure and confidence that they offer them to the Public, knowing from experience what satisfaction English-made Time-keepers have always given their Owners. Many possessors of English-made Watches could honestly say of them " Fifty years ago I bought an English Watch, since when I have used no other."

English-made Watches come to us with an unbroken accord of advance and a reputation for superiority, extending over a period of 4 centuries. The English Watches offered are the finest Time-keepers, having the best grades of movements ever imported into India, and are guaranteed as being the Acme of Perfection. The following Watch appears to be a special favourite. It is an excellently finished Watch and will last a life-time.

DESCRIPTION.

Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Action, English Lever, Full Plate, Compensated Balance, Isochronous Hair-Spring, and most perfectly jewelled.

Cash Rs. 85-8. Credit Rs. 95.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS.—Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAVE just UNPACKED several cases containing the Latest NOVELTIES from VIENNA and BERLIN, Specially Selected.

LADIES' FANS—A Most Novel Selection—
From Rs. 3 to Rs. 30 each.

LADIES' FANCY WORK-BOXES—In Plush, Satin & Leather—
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 75 each.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE CASES—In Sets—
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.

BLOTTING AND CARD CASES—In Morocco & Russia Leather—
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 each.

THREE-CORNER LOOKING-GLASSES—In Plush and Leather—
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 each.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.
OILMAN'S STORES.
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY AND CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS.
DIAMOND, GOLD, AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS AND ZYLONITE.
TOYS IN VARIETIES.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DISINFECTANTS.

[GUARANTEED GENUINE.]

		Rs.	a.
PHENYLE LITTLE'S SOLUBLE (Beware of Imitations)	per bot. As. 6, 12, and	1	12
„ „ „ WHOLESALE TERMS ON APPLICATION.	per gal	4	8
SANITARY DISINFECTING FLUID	per gal	3	0
CARBOLIC ACID (98 per cent.)	„	3	8

Hospitals, Municipalities, Mills, and other large consumers—Special terms on application.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds :—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & Co.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.

THE SHOPS, GODOWNS and OFFICES of this Company will be CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY, the 16th instant.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

MR. J. WALLACE, C.E., will deliver a LECTURE in the above Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 5-30 P.M.

SUBJECT:—"Camp furniture for holiday use, exhibiting a full Camp Outfit, including a light tent.

Members, their families and friends are invited to attend.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

THE JUBILEE MANUFATURING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Share for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1896, declared at the Eleventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held THIS DAY, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, 23 Church Gate Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register this day, on production of their Share Certificates.

READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th April, 1897.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of a quantity of FITTINGS for HORSE and MULE STALLS, HORSE SLINGS, and one 40-gallon tank, etc., will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine up to 1 P.M., gunfire, of MONDAY, the 19th April, 1897. Particulars may be obtained on application to the Marine Storekeeper, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of WILLIAM DUNCAN, late of William's Lodge, Myrtle Avenue, Lenzie, near Glasgow, in Scotland, European deceased (who died at Lenzie aforesaid on or about the 5th day of January 1896, and Letters of Administration with copies of the Trust Disposition and Settlement or Will and Testament Testamentor or Confirmation thereof annexed were on the 29th day of June, 1896, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to WILLIAM HENDERSON MAIN the constituted Attorney of ANNIE DAVIDSON or DUNCAN, BROWNLOW RIDDELL and ALEXANDER DUNCAN the Executors of the said Will of the said deceased, for their own use and benefit and limited until they or any one or more of them should obtain Probate to be granted to them or any one or more of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency), are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors, for such Administrator at their office, No. 7, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 1st day of June, 1897, as after that date the said Administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Executors or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated the 13th day of April, 1897.

BROWN AND MOIR,
Administrator's Solicitors.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

DISINFECTANTS.

LARGE QUANTITIES of the following now arriving:—

CHLORIDE OF LIME

in Lead-lined Cases of about 4 cwts. each.

CALVERTS' 15 PER CENT. CARBOLIC POWDER

as supplied to the Bombay Municipality in casks of 200 lbs. nett.

CALVERTS' CARBOLIC ACID

in 5-gallon Drums.

Municipalities and others, in purchasing from us, may rely on Genuine Disinfectants being supplied.

Prices on application to

JOHN FLEMING & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF WOOLLEN, COTTON, AND COLOURED PIECE-GOODS, BAGATELLE TABLES, LANCETS, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Khimjee Pitumber and another, insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., No. 4, Forbes and Medews Streets, Fort, a quantity of pieces and cut pieces of woollen and cotton piece-goods, viz., woollen and cotton cloth, coating cotton, white drill, coloured merino, check and lining cloth, flannel, country mill cloth, black and coloured cashmeres, empty box, pictures, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting of silver anklet, metal watch, bagatelle table with 4 balls, dressing scissors, lancets, forceps, scalpels, probe, brass lota, thali, red puggarees, cap, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE (OF 34 HORSES).

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 38 of 1897.

Shaik Abdul Wahab bin Ahmed Mushari Arab, trading as Ahmed Mahomed Mushari............Plaintiff.

vs.

Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel John Anderson and Wilson T. Liddetter, traded as Messrs. Anderson and Co. .... Defendants.

Messrs. Framjee Moos and Mehta, the Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Whereas by a warrant for sale, dated the 13th day of April, 1897, and Judge's order, dated 9th day of April, 1897, the undersigned has been directed by the Sheriff of Bombay to sell by Public Auction herein at the stable of Messrs. Anderson and Co., at Bellasis Road, Byculla, on SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., 34 horses attached herein.

Each horse will be put up separately and terms cash.

The horses are on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 15th April, 1897.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. *100 varieties for any class of work.*

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REVISED NOTICE

AFTER SATURDAY next, the seventeenth instant, the DOWN SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Victoria Terminus at 18-0 o'clock on week days only, for Lonauli, and after THURSDAY next the fifteenth instant, the EXTRA DOWN LOCAL PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Bombay at 18-5 daily, except on SATURDAYS for Thana, and the EXTRA UP LOCAL PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Thana at 19-0 for Bombay on week days (except on SATURDAYS), will be DISCONTINUED.

The Notice regarding the SPECIAL DOWN TRAIN to Lonauli, dated the eleventh of February last, is cancelled, and that part of the Notice, dated the twenty-second of January last, which is affected by this Notice, is also cancelled.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the thirteenth of April, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........................	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..........................	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors............	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000. and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed)	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST	„ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

TO LET.—STABLE from 1st April, for eight Horses, and six Carriages lately occupied by Meakin and Co., in Rope Walk Lane.

Also first and second FLOORS of a HOUSE in Rampart Row, occupied by Meakin and Co. Apply to

DADABHOY BOMANJI JEEJEEBHOY,
Church Gate Street.

CARRIAGE, PALKI OR TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld., have now on hand a very fine collection of Carriage, Palki or Travelling TIMEPIECES in highly polished and artistically ornamented ormolu and bevelled Crystal Cases. Special attention has been devoted to the Mechanism of these Timekeepers, rendering them useful for over a century and being all fitted into handsome portable outer Leather Cases, form most suitable Articles for presentation.

These Clocks go in any position—a most important consideration—and require to be wound once in 8 days.

TIMEPIECES (non-strikers) Rs. 35, 50, and 85, with Alarum Rs. 60 and 85.

CLOCKS striking hours and half-hours Rs. 125, 135 and 140.

Repeaters striking hours when interrogated Rs. 150 175, 275 and 490.

Quarter repeaters, striking hours and all quarters when interrogated, Rs. 275, 420 and 490.

Calendar with repeater and Alarum Rs. 250 and 385

Repeater with Alarum Rs. 420.

Clock with repeater action, centre seconds and Alarum Rs. 200.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. *For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.*

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES

IN

MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS,
FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS,
LACE GOODS,
GLOVES & HOSIERY
SUNSHADES.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."

"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."

"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."

"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."

"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."

"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."

"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."

"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."

"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."

"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors.'—"Staffordshire Advertiser."

"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."

"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET.—"Kendal and County News."

"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London. E.C.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL, 1897.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens	12,000,000	= Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „	4,500,000	= „	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.................. „	4,130,000	= „	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND............	£350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Aye.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAI	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO:

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz for India " „ Rs. 76 „ Rs. 40 „

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
144, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,

In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

NOW READY.

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......................	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......................	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL..................................	„ 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........................	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................................	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................................	„ 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL...	„ 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
AND
UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
THE
ORIENTAL
OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND
PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND
TWELVE LACS.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The
Working Expenses are the Lowest of any
Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED
£12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

SUN LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF INDIA, LD.

NEW PLAN containing the certainty of a Cash Bonus equal to 30 per cent. in 15 years on the sum assured.

A Rs. 10,000 Policy will amount to Rs. 13,000 Cash value under the Sun Life System in 15 years.

☞ The connections of this Company date back from A.D. 1710.

Before you embark in Life Assurance, send for our plans and rates. New Plan of Accident Insurance affording substantial compensation for disablement.

SAMUEL FITZE & CO.,
Chief Agents,
65-67, Esplanade Road.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,265
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,22.
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p. c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	305

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		550
Anglo-Indian	1,348		100	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	68	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W. Co. Ld (Bellary)	371	50	all	8 per ct.	210
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mill	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	675
Central India	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,563
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	735
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	915xd
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	8 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	593
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	556
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	918
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	598
Elum Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	515
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	550
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	600
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	685
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	491
Indian Manf	900	1,000	1,000	60	1,210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	650
Jaffer Ali	400	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,500	250	250	dvd Rs.10	232½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	950
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	841	1,000	1,000	20	525
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	705
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	95
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	750
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	280
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	955
Madras United	355	1,000	1,090	dv Rs.100	2,100
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	—
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,255
Mazagon	3,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,125
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	450
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	325
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	748	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	880
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	800
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs 20	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	637½
Sassoon and Alliance	3,900	500	500	dvd Rs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	60	52
Union Mills Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	500
[illegible]enishunker Lakhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	90
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	350	350	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150
Brush's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	11	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	500	1,889	1,880	dvd Rs15	395
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	750	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs10	320
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	300	300	100	dvd Rs11	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	800	300	all	15 pr. ct	355
Ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	75
Mofussil Co	1,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	345
Muneer M.	1,000	250	11	15	191
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	145
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	21	355
Sassoon	300	500	500	21	64
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	201	2,251
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	300	all	12	220
[illegible]	—	1,000	10	dv Rs65	1,050

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	£1,750	100	10	dvd Rs 15	330
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	20,000	1,000	100	—	12
Back Bay Baths	500	50	5	1	4
Badham Pile	4,000	100	10	12	152
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	1,500	1,500	80	8,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	62	75	1,600
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65 xd
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	530
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	5	1,125
Deccan Paper Mills	3,000	500	500	5 pr. ct	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	2,500	300	300	dvd Rs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	357
Kurrachee Landing	600	600	600	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	181
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	41
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	150
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs6	90
Port Canning Co	1,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	490
Smady & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	500	9	1,075
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	145
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs 11	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 28	
Gold Leaf	25-15	Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	25-14	
Do. do. new	25-14	
Australia bar Gold	25-14	
Bombay bar Gold	25-12	
Sovereigns	16	
Do. Dresses	15-15	
Bars II	84-8	
Do. III	84-10	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Sun rises, 5h., 43m. Sun sets, 6h., 17m. High water, 10-42m., 10-45a. Low water, 4-3m., 4-32a.

THE MAHALUXMI FAIR.—The annual Mahaluxmi fair comes off to-morrow, and will last for four days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Hiroshima Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—There will be the usual handicap races on Saturday for yachts and ships' boats, entries for which will close at 4 p.m., to-day.

INJURY TO A MILL-HAND.—A Hindu mill-hand, named Soobhana Bandi, aged fifteen years, employed at the Jubilee Mill, at Sewree New Road, had his right arm accidentally caught and crushed in the machinery while at work there on Tuesday last. The injured youth was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the arm was amputated up to the elbow. The lad is progressing favourably.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A DAUGHTER.—Baloobai, a Hindu widow, residing at Pirkhan Lane, reported to the police, on Tuesday, that on the morning of the previous day she went to work at Carnac Bunder, leaving her daughter Yessoda, aged about seventeen years, in the house. On her return home at noon for the midday meal, she found the lock on her box broken open, and currency notes and gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 200, stolen therefrom. She found her daughter had disappeared from the house, and on an inquiry ascertained that she had absconded with a man, whose name she gave. A search is being made for the girl and the man.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY A CARTMAN.—Dungapersad Hanuman, a grain-dealer, having his shop at Byculla, Parel Road, reported to the police, on Tuesday evening, that about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the day, he engaged a labour-cart, number not known, driven by a Mahomedan, aged about thirty-five years, at Argyle Road, and having loaded it with three bags of dhal, directed the driver to take it with him to Bhat Bazaar. On arriving at the latter place, complainant placed into the cart five bags of rice and a tin of ghee. They then proceeded to Samuel Street, where two more bags of dhal were put into the cart. Having loaded the cart with the above goods, valued at Rs. 120, the complainant directed the driver to deliver them at his (complainant's) shop at Byculla. On returning to the shop at 3 p.m., complainant found that the cart had not arrived. He waited for it until 6 p.m., when, finding no sign of the cart, he made a report to the police.

FIRE AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.—On Tuesday, a fire broke out in a ground floor godown, containing bags of groundnuts, oil seeds, bales of gunny bags, &c., the property of Goculdas Dewji, at Chinch Bunder Road. The fire was first discovered by a Purdasee watchman who noticed smoke issuing from the godown and raised an alarm. The fire-brigade stations were communicated with, and the Babulla Tank steamer promptly repaired to the spot, followed by the Fort, Sankli Tank, and Gowalia Tank engines. Only the Babulla Tank steamer was brought into requisition, and the fire was put out within an hour after it was discovered. The damage done to the goods and the godown is estimated at Rs. 5,000. The goods stocked in the godown, which belongs to one Keshew Devearoon, are valued at Rs. 16,000, and they are insured for Rs. 20,000 with the South British Insurance Company. The building of the godown, which is valued at Rs. 15,000, is insured for Rs. 20,000, at an insurance office in the Fort. The outbreak is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A GIRL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the corner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Middle Colaba, touching the death of a Mahomedan girl, named Mariam, aged two years, daughter of Mahomed Ismail Bhowdeen, a labourer, residing at the Victoria Bunder, Lower Colaba. On Monday, Ashabee, the mother of the girl, went in search of work at the quarters of the married men, non-commissioned officers of the Ordnance Department, now under construction at Middle Colaba, taking the daughter with her. She placed deceased near a stack of iron columns, and went to talk with another woman, named Zona, who was at work there. While taking to Zona, the mother heard some thing fall and on going to the spot where she had placed the child, she found that two iron columns had rolled off the stack and fallen on the neck of the child. A number of labourers came up, and on the columns being removed off the neck, the child was found dead. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

COURT MARTIAL ON AN OFFICER.—The confirmation of the sentence on Surgeon-Major M. F. Macnamara, A. M. S., who was lately arraigned before a General Court Martial in Belgaum, has been published. The officer was found guilty of certain charges, which involved neglect of patients under his care, and the sentence of the court is that he should be severely reprimanded and be deprived of one year's seniority.—*Deccan Herald*.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A MEETING of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office in Church Gate Street, Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report stated among other things:—

You will see from the audited accounts that the profits for the year amount to Rs. 1,52,168-12-5, inclusive of the balance of Rs. 5,704-6-2 brought forward from last account. For the first time in the history of your company, the profits have reached this figure, and your directors were hopeful that the result of the current six months would have been better still as they had sold yarn at very high rates and secured cotton at a very good margin of profit, but as you are well aware the whole prospect has been suddenly changed by the desertion of our mill-hands on account of the plague. Under these circumstances and with a view to streng then the position of the company, your directors do not think it advisable to declare large dividend than Rs. 30 per share, which with Rs. 30 paid as interim dividend for the half-year ending 30th June last, makes Rs. 60 for the year. They further propose to carry Rs. 35,000 to the machinery depreciation fund account, and Rs. 60,000 to the reserve fund (which will then stand at Rs. 76,000), and to carry forward Rs. 6,588-12-5. The mill buildings and machinery, together with the stock in hand, are insured against fire for Rs. 12,78,000.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report and confirming the accounts. Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Messrs. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee and Nowrojee Ardesir Bomanjee were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The best thanks of the meeting were tendered to the directors and agents for their able management of the affairs of the company; and the proceedings closed with a vote thanks to the chairman.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AT a meeting of shareholders of the company held a few days ago, Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir, chairman of the board of directors, presided. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

Your directors have the pleasure of submitting to you their report and the audited accounts for the past year, showing the profits to be Rs. 1,35,884-1-6, inclusive of the balance of Rs. 4,092-15-7 carried forward from last account. Your directors feel confident that you will consider the result to be satisfactory, considering the bad state of the piece-goods trade throughout the year. As mentioned in the last report, the excise duty of 3½ per cent on all locally manufactured piece-goods checked the demand which was considerably reduced by the famine in India, and rather than accumulate stock, the agents at once curtailed the outturn of cloth by stopping nearly half the looms from the beginning of the year. They further regret to report that Coorla has not escaped from the ravages of the plague raging in Bombay, and many of the mill-hands have left the station, though your directors believe they will soon return to work. Out of the sum of Rs. 1,35,884-1-6 an *interim dividend* of Rs. 20 per share was paid for the half-year ending 30th June last, leaving a disposable balance of Rs. 1,09,884-1-6, which your directors propose to apportion as follows:—To the payment of a dividend at Rs. 25 per share for the half-year ending 31st December 1896, Rs. 32,500; machinery depreciation fund, Rs. 65,000; building depreciation fund, Rs. 5,000; the payment of bonus to the staff, Rs. 3,000; carry forward Rs. 4,384-1-6; total Rs. 1,09,884-1-6. From the accompanying accounts you will see that your company had to pay Rs. 15,352-8-5 on account of excise duty on piece-goods. You will also see that the item of "fire Insurance" is much greater than before, because last year the Fire Insurance Association raised the rate of premium on all mills outside Bombay by fifty per cent., a most arbitrary proceeding, against which they sent a strong protest, with the result that the association have agreed to charge the old rates in future provided the fire service at the mill is improved, a matter which is now engaging the attention of the agents. The mill buildings and machinery are covered against risk of fire for Rs. 12,50,000 and the stock of cotton, &c., for Rs. 5,89,500.

The report and audited accounts were adopted and passed. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., and Mr. Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy H. Wadia and Nowrojee Ardasir Bomonjee were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each per year. The best thanks of the meeting were tendered to the directors, and the secretaries, treasurers and agents of the company for their able management of the company's affairs. The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

NAGPUR NOTES.

THE annual prize-distribution of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Rifles, announced to take place on the Tennis Court, in the compound of the Railway Institute, on Wednesday last, the 7th instant, was a grand success. There was a fairly numerous gathering to witness the tamasha, comprising the friends and families of the Volunteers, and a large sprinkling of guests. The courts were very nicely and neatly covered with canvas, and the grounds adjoining lent a grand appearance, the ornamental plants adding and beautifying the place, while around and about were hung bunting and flags of variegated colours. Two powerful Well's patent gas burners, as usual, shed brilliant light over the scenery. Mrs. Goodfellow, in the absence of Mrs. Wynne, the popular wife of the popular commandant of the Corps (who, we are sorry to say, is laid up with measles), kindly distributed the prizes to the successful competitors in the various matches. The prize-list was a long one, there being twenty-one matches in all. After the distribution of the prizes, three loud cheers were given for Mrs. Goodfellow, and three more for Captain D'Arcy Thomas, Adjutant of the Corps, and then the dancing saloon was thrown open. The arrangements were made by the Sargeant-Major and members of the committee, and great credit is due to them.

The following is the result of the matches, with names of the first three prize-winners in each:—

MATCH I.—"The Chairman's Cup."—Value Rs. 200. Presented by Mr. S. Hoare, M.P., and Rs. 250 added mony, presented by Messrs. Jessop and Co., Calcutta.

		Rs.
Sergt E Jordan	Cup and	30
Lc Corpl V Arland		25
Vol J Smith		20

Twenty-three other purses of from Rs. 20 to 5 each were awarded to others according to merit.

MATCH II.—"The "Bon-accord" Pungh Bowl." Presented by Messrs. Forbes, Mitchell and Co., Calcutta, and Rs. 100 added money by the same firm; also Rs. 100 added by the Bengal Coal Company, Calcutta.

		Rs.
Lc Corpl V Arland	the Bowl	
Sergt P McNamara		30
Sergt C E Robbins		20

Sixteen money-prizes of lesser value, ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 5, were awarded to others.

MATCH III.—"The Managing Director's Cup."—Value Rs. 200. Presented by Mr. R. Miller, Managing Director, B.-N. Ry., and Rs. 200, added by the Corps.

		Rs.
Lieut F Brewster	Cup and	50
Lc Corpl H Cockburn		30
Col Sergt W H Brock		20

There were also sixteen smaller money-prizes of Rs. 15 to Rs. 5 each.

MATCH IV.—"The Hyde Gold Medal."—Value Rs. 200. Presented by Mr. A. Hyde, and Rs. 125, presented by Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Bombay, and Messrs. Cooper, Allen and Co., Cawnpore.

		Rs.
Lieut D Faulds	Medal and	50
Col Sergt Barraclough		15
Major E G Batton		10

There were ten other prizes of Rs. 10 and under.

MATCH V.—"The Director's Cup."—Value Rs. 500. Presented by the Board of Directors, B.-N. Railway, and Rs. 200, presented by Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co., Calcutta, and by the Vacuum Oil Company, Bombay.

		Rs.
Sergt Major J McConachie	Cup and	75
Sergt Instr J Wiseman		30
Vol W Munro		20

Nine other prizes of Rs. 10 and under fell to others.

MATCH VI.—"The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Stakes."—Rs. 300. Presented by the officers of the Corps.

	Rs.
Vol W Munro	50
Vol O Woods	40
Col Sergt W H Brock	30

Twenty-nine purses of from Rs. 20 to Rs. 5 each were also awarded according to merit.

MATCH VII.—"The All Comers Match."—Open to the world. Rs. 150.

	Rs.
Vol L Bailey, N V R	50
Sergt J L Connor, B N R	20
Sergt Instr J Moore, B N R	15

There were also ten other prizes of Rs. 10 and under.

MATCH VIII.—"Rapid Firing Stakes."—Rs. 150.

	Rs.
Sergt Instr J Wiseman	25
Sergt E C Rappa	20
Sergt H Russell	15

Sixteen other prizes of between Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 were awarded to others according to merit.

MATCH IX.—"The Recruits Match."—Rs. 100. Presented by the Caledonian Steam Printing Works, Howra.

	Rs.
Vol F S Hughes	30
Vol E C Ismay	20
Vol W Cline	10

There were also seven other prizes ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 each.

MATCH X.—These pieces of plate, presented by Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, with Rs. 100 added, presented by Messrs. Smith, Stainstreet and Co., Simpson and Co., and Burn and Co., of Calcutta, open to sergeants of the Corps only.

		Rs.
Sergt E C Rappa	Cup and	30
Sergt H Russell	Claratjug and	20
Sergt W G Sergeant	Salver and	15

Five other prizes of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 each were awarded also.

MATCH XI.—"The Sergeant Instructor's Match."—Rs. 100. Presented by the Corps.

	Rs.
Sergt Instr J Moore	30
Sergt Instr J Wiseman	25
Sergt Major J McConachie	20

There were also two other purses of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10, respectively.

MATCH XII.—"Revolver Match for Officers."—Captain A. T. Goodfellow, a pewter mug.

MATCH XIII.—"The Revolver Match."—For Warrant officers and sergeants of the Corps.

	Rs.
Sergt Instr Moran	15
Sergt Major J McConachie	5

MATCH XIV.—"G" Company Cup, value Rs. 75, presented by "G" Company, B.-N. Railway Rifles, and Rs. 25 also presented by "G" Company, and Rs. 65 presented by the Universal Supply Company and Messrs. Ahmuty and Co., of Calcutta.

		Rs.
Vol E J Sweeney	Cup and	25
Sergt R C Connell		15
Corpl R Saunderson		10

Seven other money-prizes of from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 each were also awarded.

MATCH XV.—"The Barton Cup."—Presented by Major E. G. Barton B.-N. R. Rifles, and Rs. 210 added, won by "B" Company.

MATCH XVI.—"The Chief's Cup."—To be fired for by company teams of eight men.—(1) "E" Company Cup and Rs. 20 per man, and Rs. 30 to squad commander. (2) "G" Co, Rs. 10 per man and Rs. 15 to squad commander.

MATCH XVII.—"Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clarke Cup."—To be fired for by company teams of eight men. "G." Co., Cup and Rs. 15 per man and Rs. 20 to squad commander.

MATCH XVIII.—"The Hunter Cup."—Presented by the sergeant instructors of the Corps, and Rs. 100 added money, presented by the officers. To be fired for by company teams of ten men. Won by "B" Company.

MATCH XIX.—"The Goodfellow Cup."—Presented by Captain A. T. Goodfellow, Bengal-Nagpur Rifles, to be fired for by company teams of ten men. "G" Co., Cup and Rs. 10 per man and Rs. 15 to section commander. "D" Co., Rs. 5 per man and Rs. 10 to section commander.

MATCH XX.—"The B.-N. Railway Rifles Championship."—Highest aggregate scores in matches 1 to VI.

		Rs.
Col Sergt W H Brock	Gold medal and	25
Col Sergt W Shakespeare	Silver medal and	15
Sergt C E Robbins	Bronze medal and	5 each
Lce Corpl Cockburn	Bronze medal and	5 "

"The N. R. A. Silver Medal."—Highest aggregate in matches I, II, V, VII, and VIII—Sergt. P. McNamara. Silver medal, presented by Captain R. J. W. Oates, for highest aggregate in matches I, II, and III—Lieut. F. Brewster.

MATCH XXI.—"Consolation Match."—Rs. 181. Presented by Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie and Co., the Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company, and Messrs. Leslie Co., of Calcutta.

	Rs.
Vol J Newbold	10
Corpl Van Ingen	8
Vol Shunker	7

THERE is to be another tale of Joan of Arc, by an American writer, Mrs. Mary Hartwell Cather-wood. It appears to have been written about the same time as Mark Twain's recent book on the heroine—which contains some of the best work its gifted author ever turned out. The appearance of Mark Twain's story led to the postponement of the publication of Mrs. Catherwood's. This, however, is about to appear serially under the title of The Days of Jeanne D'Arc. The author has made a close study of the Domremy country as well as of original documents on the history of the time, and the numerous localities associated with the Maid's mission. Two portraits of Joan of Arc, lately discovered in Alsace, will be reproduced in the book.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

HOW TO RE-HOUSE BOMBAY ON SANITARY PRINCIPLES.

WITH regard to the proposal of a building syndicate with European capital, the *Indian Spectator* discourses: "Mr. R. A. Willis' proposal of a building syndicate with European capital and a Municipal guarantee of 3½ per cent, with a stipulation for a moiety of the profits, brings within the range of possibility a solution of the pressing problem of how to rehouse Bombay on sanitary principles. The needs of the poor are unquestionably the most pressing, but our middle classes, too, are scarcely happy with the accommodation they are able to secure for the twenty to fifty rupees per month,—a rental they are by no means unwilling to give for airy and commodious rooms. The source of the difficulties is to be traced in two directions. The professional landlord of Bombay is not content with small returns, and little can be expected from him by means of stringent building rules. A wholesale condemnation of houses as "U. H. H." would, if anything, furnish them with a pretext for raising the rents still more abnormally. Secondly, there cannot be an effective competition against him until all conveniences are provided for a suburban development of the town. We believe the remedy would be found in first making residences in the suburbs popular and convenient for the poor as well as the middle classes. Drain them well first, cut off the malaria-producing woods, open them with good roads and supply them with easy and cheap communication with the business quarters of the town. The individual capitalist will always go in for high returns, and from him, we are afraid, much cannot be expected, expecting building fashionable quarters for the richer classes. But we do not believe that Mr. Willis and Dr. Pollen and Mr. Reynolds have quite grasped the situation when they believe that the only alternative lies in a resort to, the English loan market. If Government and Municipalities can easily raise loans at 3 to 4 per cent., why should it be difficult to raise a rupee-capital in India for a guaranteed building society and on equally easy terms?"

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION.

Regarding the merits of the new President of the Corporation the *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes: "Our esteemed citizen Mr. George Cotton has been elected President of the Corporation and the election has given general satisfaction. For years past he has been such a conspicuous figure in our city that it is needless to introduce him to our readers, and relate his many services to Bombay. He has none of the affected superior airs of the conceited Englishman and his simple habits and courtesy have endeared him to the natives of the country. In Municipal affairs he has always taken a keen interest and he is one of the very few men in the Corporation who are endowed in a large measure with that much-talked of but scarce commodity, common sense. In addition to that he has always borne his part in all measures for the welfare of the city and its inhabitants, and he has borne it well too. It is not unlikely that he will be the bearer of a congratulatory address to the Queen from the Corporation, and in that event will be the recipient of some honour at the hands of Her Majesty That honour will be well deserved. We congratulate both the Corporation and Mr. Cotton on the new nomination."

THE WORK OF THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

Despite the attempt made to oppose the house-to-house visitation in Mahomedan quarters, the Plague Committee in the opinion of the *Indian Spectator* is doing its work steadily and fearlessly: "The opposition was based on grounds of religious feelings. A little more of firmness, a little more of tact and a little less of rushing, en masse, into houses in a manner that must strike terror into the hearts of the poor children and timid Mahomedan women,—all this is bound to carry General Gatacre and his assistants through most successfully. Too many members of a surprise party making a sudden rush into a house, breaking open locks, wrenching the staples of door chains, walking into rooms without previous consent of the occupants of such rooms, and absence of gentle persuasion to let the Lady Doctors visit zenanas will not go a long way to assuage the exasperated feelings of a race like the Mahomedans, who have been so such and so long recustomed to keep their women from the sight of the stranger. Even where the strict purdah system does not obtain, search-parties must show the greatest gentleness, kindness and forbearance towards people whose houses are being searched. A little more care is also necessary before children of tender years are wrenched from their parents and walked off to plague hospital."

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Speaking of Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, the chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee, the *Rast Goftar* writes: "The re-election of Dr. Bhalchandra as chairman of the Standing Committee is ample testimony to the popularity the worthy doctor enjoys among, and the high esteem in which he is held by his colleagues. He has worked hard and conscientiously during the two years that he held the office of the chairman of the Committee, and the renewed confidence of his colleagues in honouring him for the third time must no doubt be very gratifying to him. No doubt the post is one of great honour and in civic government, it is second only to that of president of the Corporation. But there are great responsibilities attached to the post. It requires not only the ability to do the work but the incumbent must be prepared to sacrifice considerable time to study the various subjects which are referred to the Corporation for final disposal. Hence, though in one sense, it is a great and unique honour done to Dr. Bhalchandra in having been elected chairman for the third time, it is in another sense a great hardship on the worthy doctor to be, as if it were, compelled to take upon himself for the third time the drudgery of the post."

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION VINDICATED.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* vindicates the Municipal Corporation from the aspersions recently cast at it: "In some quarters it was urged with all the flourish of a trumpet that the Municipal Corporation having utterly failed to bring the plague under subjection, the hands of the Government were forced to take the matter out of their hands and delegate it to the Plague Committee. After what we have seen, we think that no man with even a modicum of brain will fail to condemn this aspersion cast on such an excellent and hard-working public body as the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Such a body cannot have the means and facilities to combat against a fell disease like the plague. Could the Corporation, of its own authority, have called out the Justices of the Peace to go the round of houses every morning! Could the Corporation, of its own authority, have summoned the troops out of their barracks to awe a turbulant crowd into subjection to the rules of segregation! Could the Corporation, of its own authority, have posted doctors at Kaliyan and Palghar! Can any sane man say with reason that the Corporation could have done all these things without the Government placing at its disposal the elaborate machinery which it has placed at the disposal of the Gatacre Committee? Well, then, how has the Corporation failed in its duty? Again, the subjection and eradiction of the plague was not a parochial but an Imperial question and H. E. the Governor has admitted this fact in both of his letters to the President of the Corporation. As regards the work to be done in Bombay in connection with the plague, we think Lord Sandhurst is betrayed into committing a great constitutional blunder by ignoring the Corporation, a blunder for which His Excellency shall have to repent at leisure. When the excitement of the occasion will settle down and the usual calm will return, Lord Sandhurst shall have to square a heavy account with the Corporation. Just now the Corporation seems to have acted on the maxim that discretion is the better part of valour. However at intervals a straw does show in what direction the wind blows."

THE CORPORATION AND THE GATACRE COMMITTEE.

The *Indian Spectator* sees in the reply of H. E. the Governor to the protest of the Corporation a ray of hope as regards the question of some limits to the expenditure incurred by the Plague Committee, and the question of the claims of Bombay to a contribution from the Imperial funds. Says our contemporary: "His Excellency the Governor's reply to the gentle protest—it could not have been either strong or dignified from a body conscious of its shortcomings and failures—of the Corporation against its complete subordination to the Gatacre Committee gives a ray of hope as regards two matters in which the public of Bombay is much more interested than in the right titles and dignities of their Civic Fathers. We refer to the question of some limits to the expenditure incurred and ordered by the Plague Committee of its own motion, and, secondly, to the question of the claims of Bombay to a contribution from Imperial funds towards the enormous expenditure of the extensive military operations now proceeding against the plague. His Excellency "fully recognizes the propriety of not allowing the expenditure to be unlimited or uncontrolled." If so, we do not see why he should be unable to direct that in no case should it be allowed to exceed five lakhs of rupees without the consent of the Corporation. The reason given is the impossibility of foreseeing when the plague will disappear. So we shall not know till everything is over, what the Plague Committee's bill will be, and what the duration of military expeditions for house-to-house visitations and of a flood of doctors, nurses, hospitals and rows of unoccupied segragation huts is to be. To ruined Bombay this further ruin cannot be a cheering prospect."

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient Milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c., renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowland's Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

D'ONT LOOK OLD.—With advaneing years greyness increases, Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

MAHABLESHWAR SKY RACES.

PATRON:—H. E. Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E. Stewards:—W. I. T. C. Stewards, Br.-Gen. Spragge, R. A., Surg.-Maj. H. Martin, M. B., Maj. H. F. Mercer, R. A. and Capt. the Hon. H. G. Heneage, A.-D.-C., (Hon. Sec.)

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, MAY 11.

1ST RACE.—"The Paper Chase"—Rs 100, presented by H E the Governor. For all Maiden Galloways, 14 hands and under; 14 hands to carry 12st 7lbs; Arabs allowed 6lbs; C-B's, 10lbs. W for I Winners over hurdles or across country, of a race value Rs 100 to carry: once, 7lbs; twice, 10lbs; oftener, 14lbs extra. Distance—Chase Course.

2ND RACE.—"Polo Pony Flutter"—Rs 60, presented by Mr Narayen Dwarkadas. For all bona-fide Polo ponies that are considered as such in the opinion of the Stewards. 13-3 to carry 11st 7lbs. W for I Winners of race value Rs 50: once, 7lbs; twice or oftener, 10lbs extra. Distance—2½ furlongs.

3RD RACE.—"Mahableshwar Purse"—Value Rs 100. For all Maiden Arab and C-B horses and Maiden galloways of all classes. C-B horses to carry 11st 7lbs. Arab horses and English and Australian galloways to carry 10st 7lbs; Arab galloways 10st; and C-B galloways 9st 7lbs. Distance—1 mile.

4TH RACE—"The Novice Stakes"—Rs 100, Presented by H H the Aga Khan. For Arab and C-B ponies 13-2 and under that have never won a race value Rs 100. 13-2 to carry 11st. W for I C-B allowed 5lbs. Distance—½ mile.

5TH RACE—"The Hill Derby"—Rs 100, presented by the Command Staff. For all Galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a race value Rs 500. Walers and English 13-3 to carry 11st 10lbs; 13-3 arabs to carry 11st; 13-3 C-B's to carry 10st 7lb. W for I Winners: once, 7lbs; twice, 10lbs; oftener, 14lbs extra. Distance—5 furlongs.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, MAY 13.

1ST RACE—"Handicap Steeplechase"—Rs 100, presented by H E the Governor's Staff. For all Galloways 14 hands and under. Distance—Chase Course.

2ND RACE—"The Stiffun's Stakes"—Rs 60. For Arab and C-B galloways. C-B's 14 hands, and Arabs 13-3 and under that have never won a race value Rs 50. C-B's 14 hands and Arabs 13-3 to carry 11st 7lbs. W for I. Distance—½ mile.

3RD RACE—"Polo Pony Scurry"—Rs 60. For all bona-fide Polo ponies that are considered as such in the opinion of the Stewards. Catchweights over 11st. Distance—2½ furlongs.

4TH RACE—"Hack Stakes"—Rs 100. For all horses and galloways that have never started for a race value Rs 200. Galloways allowed 7lbs; Walers and English to carry 12st 7lbs; C-B's to carry 11st 7lbs; Arabs to carry 10st 7lbs. Winners of a race value Rs 100 to carry: once, 7lbs; twice, 10lbs; oftener 1st; extra. Distance—¾ mile.

5TH RACE—"The Kolhapur Cup"—Value Rs 100, presented by H H the Maharajah of Kolhapur. For all galloways 14 hands and under, 14 hands to carry 12st. W for I Winner of any race value Rs 150, 7lbs extra. English and Australian to carry 10lbs extra. Distance—½ mile.

6TH RACE—"The Consolation Handicap"—Rs 60. For all ponies 13-2 and under that have not won at the Meeting. Distance—½ mile.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1 W I T C Rules.
2 Entries except for Handicaps must reach the Honorary Secretary not later than 2 p m, on Thursday, 6th May. Entries for Handicaps not later than 8 a m. Wednesday, 12th May. Starting declarations must reach the Honorary Secretary by 8 p m on the day before the race.
3 Entrance Rs 5 for races value Rs 60 Rs 8 for races value Rs 100. Entrances to go to the Fund.
4 No starting Sweeps.
5 Five per cent of lotteries and Totalisator to go to the Fund.
6 Certificates of height of any recognized Sky Meeting accepted in addition to W I T C and C T C Certificates. Ponies may be measured locally on Friday, 7th May, at 8 a m.
7 Handicaps only open to horses, galloways, and ponies that have started at the Meeting.
8 Three horses to start in separate interests or no public money will be given. In all races in which there are five or more starters, Rs. 25 will be given to the second horse.
9 Arabs landed since 1st August, 1896, allowed 6lbs.
10 G Rs in all races. Colours to be worn.
11 W for I is 3lbs for every 1 inch.
12 R C is about 5 furlongs.
13 The Steeplechase Course is about 1½ miles.
14 All races closed to Officers of the Army and Navy, and to Members of the Civil Service, recognized Clubs and W I T C.
15 The Stewards reserve to themselves the power to alter or to frame new races if thought necessary.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH OF APRIL, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Lahore, Karachi, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Indore, Jubbulpore, Nagpur Amraoti, Akola and Secunderabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution continues to be irregular and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Veraval and 12 at Ghadechi and Akola. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Surat, Khandwa, Indore, Neemuch, Ajmere, Jeypore, Jacobabad, Jhansi and Allahabad, and the minimum in very large excess at Lahore and Jacobabad. The highest temperture in the shade was 109° at Akola, Khandwa, Jhansi and Allhabad, and the lowest 69° at Deesa and Sirsa. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy at Neemuch, Surat, Calicut, Bellary, Madras, Negapatam and Colombo. A few drops of rain have fallen at Colombo. Conditions are slightly favourable for local rain in Ceylon.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

Wednesday:—Presure has decreased briskly over parts of north-west and Central India, but has changed only slightly elsewhere. The General distribution is practically unaltered and pressure is higher than usual, except in Ceylon and Malabar. Winds are little changed; they are northerly over North-Western and Western India, south-westerly and southerly over the head of the Bay and Lower Bengal and variable elsewhere. The mean temperature now exceeds the normal except in parts of Madras and of Burma. The excess is greatest and about five degrees over the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana. The highest maximum is 110·5 at Burdwan. There has been a little rain in Ceylon and at Srinagar, Cherat and Poona.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th April, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29·800
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	84·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	73·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·692
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day) ... degrees	90·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	79·3
General Directions of wind*	NNW, N, NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	313

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director. Government Observatory.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN was due at Simla on Sunday evening. During his short tour the Military Member of Council visited Rawalpindi, inspecting the Commissariat and Transport at that station, the Fort and the Arsenal, and witnessed a parade of the Mountain Batteries, also visiting the lines of the 9th Bengal Lancers. From Rawalpindi Sir Edwin proceeded to the Malakand and the Swat Valley, and went over the forts at the Malakand and Chakdara, the various camps and lines, and Dargai and Mardan on his return journey. At Peshawar, which was reached on the 5th April, General Collen inspected the Fort, the mobilisation stores, and the Transport, besides visiting the lines of the native cavalry and infantry. Leaving Peshawar on the 7th he proceeded to Lundi Kotal, accompanied by Colonel Warburton, the Political Officer of the Khyber, rode up Torsaffan and went over the fortified fort in the evening. On the 8th he rode down to the new reservoirs and towards Lundi Khana returning to Peshawar in the afternoon, taking the Jamrud Fort and the lines of the Khyber Rifles *en route*. On the 9th Sir Edwin met Colonel Marshall, R. E., and Mr. Hilton, Superintending Engineer, at Ala, and visited the Jhelum Canal relief works, which are being carried on under Mr. Granville. A visit to the salt mines at Khewra completed the tour.

A RESOLUTION in review of the Income Tax report shows the no change was made during the year in the arrangements for the assessment and collection of the Income Tax. The assessment lists were prepared by the ordinary district staff everywhere except in Deesa where this work fell to the Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, where it was performed by the City Magistrate, and Bombay, where a special establishment was maintained. The total cost of collection, which amounted to Rs. 53,182 against Rs. 53,499 in the previous year, consists chiefly of expenditure on account of the Bombay establishment and of the percentage which is allowed to private employers for collecting the tax and is entered under contingengencies. Government note with satisfaction that the Act continues to be smoothly and successfully worked by the officers responsible for the collection of the tax. The recent death of Mr. K. N. Seervai has deprived them of the services of an officer who has for 10½ years conducted the duties of the Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, with admirable tact and judgment.

TERROL.—Ordinary Cod Liver Oil is not palatable though we have many preparations which disguise its flavour. It may now be entirely abandoned for Terrol, which supplies its place with decided advantage. The very general medical testimony to its value as an alimentive and curative remedy places its value beyond dispute for Cougs and Colds, Malarial Fevers, Diabetes, Consumption, and all Wasting Diseases. Obtainable from all Chemists.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line s s Stolzenfels, 1,933 tons, Captain A Pankow, sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2,163 tons, Captain C Hugil, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,931 tons, Captain A S Houston, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta (27th March) via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s St Oswald, 1,757 tons, Captain W Pugh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum (23rd March), with a cargo of 99,000 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company. Mr Isaac Siminsky and five Messrs Grublur as passengers.

THE P and O Co's s s Rohilla, 2,216 tons, Captain Francis Cole, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Bomanjee Byramjee, Mr Elias Joseph, and Mr L P Russell.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Sayed Alavi bin Sayed Javar and friend, Rev M G Gregory, Mr Abdoola Aziz, Mr Nassar Salloom, Mr Jamnadas Sitaram and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 14.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
PRINCE'S DOCK.						
B	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister	Calcutta	12-4	B P S N Co
C	Clan Alpine	1348	Torney	Madras	17-4	F M & Co
E	Stolzenfels	1793	Pankow	Hamburg	15-4	Glade & Co
F	Drachefels	1717	Keneweg	Karachi		Do.
K	Mahanadi	547	Budroo	5 Ports	22-4	Shepherd & Co
M	Simla	1502	Grier	P Gulf	1-5	M M & Co
N	Hiroshima Maru	2031	Schimadzu	Japan	15-4	N Y Kaisha
P	Chindwara	1502	Collins	Zanzibar	14-4	M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Bahaduri	829	Adam	Karachi	13-4	Shepherd & Co
	Ponani	592	Ahmed	Bhownagur	13-4	Do.
	Kaveri	553	Esmailji	Bhownagur	17-4	Do.
VICTORIA DOCK.						
1	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Marseilles	16-4	W A G & Co
3	Singapore	2432	Biacorello	Genoa	29-4	C Barboro
5	Rohilla	2174	Cole	China	15-4	P & O S N Co
6	Peninsular	3047	Wheller	London	24-4	P & O Co
9	Othello	3327	Rogers	Hull	15-4	F M & Co
15	Kaiser-i-Hind	2385	Daniel	China	23-4	P & O Co
16	Queen Olga	2136	Harris	Dunkirk	15-4	W A G Co
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi	17-4	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Nevasa s	Houston	Calcutta, March 27.
14	St. Oswald s	Pugh	Batoum, March 23.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kapurthala, Livingstone, for P. Gulf and Karachi.
„ Booldana, Hugil, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Stolzenfels, Pankow, for Hamburg via Karachi.
„ Rohilla, Cole, for China, &c.

The steamer Baghdad, entered for loading yesterday for Persian Gulf.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th April, 1897.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return their Arms to Head-quarters without delay.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th April 1897.

1. Members who have not returned their Arms and Accoutrements are requested to do so immediately.
2. The Arms of No. 2 Company should be sent to the Byculla Head-quarters, Nesbit Road, between the hours of 9-30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
3. Easter Holidays.—Both Head-quarters will be closed from Friday to Monday next inclusive.

By order,
L. PENNY, Lieut.
Act. Adjutant, B. V. A.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Queen of Olga s 25 bales wool, R. Dhunji.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—31 cwt gum, A Mowjee; 61 bales cow leather, Owen and Okell; 7 bales hides, A L Mahomed; 18 bales hides, 29 bales skins, Muncherjee Shapoorjee; 14 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 9 bales skins, M Cassumbhoy and Co; 59 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 21 cases opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co; 4 cwt peacockfeathers; J Rahimtoola; 135 olibanum, A Chaglanie and Co; 125 cwt gum, 115 cwt olibanum, Jetha Malsee; 112 cwt gum, K Shurriff and Co; 87 cwt gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 5 cases haberdashery, 3 cases brassware, 1case woodware, Framjee PestonjeeBhamgara, 31 bales Skins, 1 bale hide, W. and A. Graham and Co; 25 bales skins, Ahmad abdool and Co; 16 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 2252 lbs tea, D P Batha and Co; 10 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co.

Shanghai s—1 case cotton, hosing Hajee Moosa Hajee Mohomed; 3000 lbs chutney Metha and Co; 75 cwt gum, Eugene Meiffre.

FOR ANTWERP.

Othello s—2,210 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 275 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 330 bales cotton, 2,001 cwt rapeseed, and 201 cwt mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,001 cwt poppyseed, 600 cwt mustardseed, and 5,118 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 120 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,000 cwt castorseed, N Khairaz and Co; 126 cwt gum, and 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Isac Wright and Co; 200 bales cotton fly, L Fackeer; 25 bales hemp, John L Kersten; 100 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—200 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—200 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Rossall s—990 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 990 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Rossall s—1,200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 201 bales cotton, W Thacker and Co; 519 tons old iron, C Boggian; 2,009 cwt linseed, 4,018 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,501 cwt linseed, 2,003 cwt rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hiroshima Maru s—20 bales twist, 1 bace cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 87 cwt raisins 22 cwt kismis, Quan Lun Enoo 40 cwt kismis Yick Loong and Co.

Rohilla s—3 cwt ivory, Abdoola Allarukhia and Co; 85 cases opium, B and P S N Co; 3 32 cwt ivory, E Passia and Co; 1 box cow bazar, P F Talati; 45 chests opium Hajiadum, Esmall and Co; 14 chests opium, M Byramjee; 17 chests opium, F C Keesa and Co; 11 chests opium F N Chinoy.

Hiroshima Maru s—57 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—39 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 67 chests opium, Abraham E J Abraham; 1331 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 148 chests opium, N J Abraham; 24 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 10 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 33 chests opium, N Cassumbhoy and Co; 15 chests opium, N Meani; 21 chest opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 22 chests opium, F M Chinoy 39 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 15 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 13 chests opium, H Ramgopal; 39 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hiroshima Maru s—12 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co: 501 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

MAUNDY THURSDAY, APRIL 15.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral.)
5 p.m.—Evensong.
8-30 p.m.—Prayers, Address and Story of the Cross.

GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

7 a.m.—Matins and Ante-Communion.
9 a.m.—Litany and Address to Children.
12 noon to 3 p.m.—"The three hours Agony," by the Revd Father Gardner, S. S. J. E.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The Collections for the Umarkhadi Mission.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOWEN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

(Behind the Apollo Hotel.)

SPECIAL EASTER SERVICES.

11 a.m. and 8 p.m.—Rev. Dennis Osborne will preach on Good Friday.
7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.—On Saturday and Monday.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—On Easter Sunday.

GRANT ROAD M. E. CHURCH.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Preaching.

MAZAGON M. E. CHURCH.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Preaching.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

MAUNDY THURSDAY, APRIL 15.

8 a.m.—Holy-Communion.

GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Pre-Communion Service and Sermon.—Hymns 113, 114 and 108.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 114, 117 & 122.
The offertory for the Organ Fund.

EASTER DAY, APRIL 18.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Second Celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon.—Hymns 134, 135 and 131.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 134, 135, 140 and 125.
The offertory for the Pastor's Fund.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

GOOD FRIDAY.

Colaba Causeway, 8 a.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
Byculla, Victoria Gardens.—Mr. A. Brown.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.—The largest and most complete HOUSE FURNISHERS in India. New Series of designs of Furniture on application.

EK DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead lined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Dr. D. N. Parak's Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, Books, &c., at ount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

RECEIVED, New Music Rolls for the Celestina Organs expressly made to our order in London from No. 11 to No. 7,063. List of Music free on Application.—TEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—"Thought" Chestnut Australian GELDING, regularly ridden to Hounds and Pig, a good performer in Australia. Fit to run a Guzerat Meeting. Apply to ANDERSON and Co., Byculla Commission Stables.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality, Outward elegance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, who carry the day in every contest.

WANTED, for Messrs. KILBURN and Co., Calcutta, a good steady all round Parsee Erector for Cotton-Spinning Machinery. Salary Rs. 150 per calendar month. Second class fare to and from Calcutta, living accommodation with fuel, oil and medical attendance. Apply immediately, Messrs. NOWROSJEE WADIA and SONS, Tardeo, Bombay.

POONA—TO LET.—The Upper-storied, Commodious and very Comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 18, Queen's Gardens, Poona, lately vacated by the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Can be rented furnished or unfurnished. For Rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have resided in the Alexandra Hotel for a short time, viz., 10 days. Before I stayed at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, the same Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji. I always found every kindness, best of attention, civility from servants, and in fact cannot find words to express how highly I think of all. (Sd.) A. J. FITZHERBERT, formerly Pro., Byculla Hotel.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News Department. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic..........as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE, Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' BOMBAY "ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON,"—Fort, 32, Hornby Row, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Finest Studio in India. A visit will never be regretted. Hydraulic Lift available for our Visitors daily, (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PILES CURED permanently, positively and speedily by Beeton's American Salve. No pain, No burning. Instant relief. Price Rs. 3—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevie.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., MADRAS.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK.
FOR SALE.
Superior Ports direct from the Growers.
Bottled by James Connell.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
1863 Vintage..............	30	0
A Genuine Port	18	0

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE
MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free..................	15	12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free..................	8	0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold..................	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein.
Germany.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna;
Copies can be had at Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 14.

THE only changes reported in the London financial market yesterday were an advance of 1/8 per cent. in Consols to 112 3-16, and of ¼ centime in Paris Exchange on London to 25·13 fcs., the other quotations all being unaltered. Bar Silver was still quoted at 28⅝d. per oz.; and in New York both the metal and Exchange on London were unchanged at 62 1/8 cents and 4·87½ dollars, respectively. The price of Braziers' Copper was £56¼.

The total quantity of wheat afloat on Friday evening was 1,490,000 quarters, being 50,000 quarters less than at the end of the previous week.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 39⅛s. per 416lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal, market firmer; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 38s., same shipment, to the same ports, buyers via the Canal, market firm; Brown Rapeseed at 35⅛s. per 416lbs, April-May shipment, to Hamburg, buyers via the Canal, tone of the market firmer; Linseed at 34s. per 416lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, buyers via the Canal, market firm.

Spot Mid.-American Cotton was 1-32d. higher in Liverpool yesterday at 4 3-32d., and Broach as well as the other descriptions of East Indians were also generally higher to about the same extent, while American Arrivals were all unchanged. The market closed firm, Surats firmer, and Arrival steady. The day's sales were 15,000 bales, of which 300 were East Indians, and the day's imports 29,000 bales. The Manchester market closed quiet but steady.

No change took place in New York in the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands nor in that of July Futures, 7 7-16 cents and 7·15 cents continuing to be quoted, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales, giving the following comparison between this season's arrivals to date and those in the corresponding periods of 1896 and 1895:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	10,000	8,000	14,000
Threedays' Receipts......	24,000	20,000	43,000
Since 1st Sept.	6,316,000	4,864,000	7,523,000

Locally, there has been less enquiry to-day in the Cotton market owing to sellers asking higher prices. Home orders are about 1-16 lower than rates ruling here. Official quotations are unchanged, and only 800 to 1000 bales have been reported sold.

WHEAT AND SEEDS continue utterly inanimate with no fresh business reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	7,397	bales.
Wheat........................	9,333	cwts.
Linseed	1,547	"
Rapeseed	10,038	"
Gingellyseed........................	1,480	"
Poppyseed........................	1,491	"
Castorseed	509	"
Rice........................	8,874	"

FREIGHTS have again been very dull. It is reported that 3,000 tons have been booked for May shipment to Genoa, Havre, and Dunkirk, at 8s. 6d.

EXCHANGE has continued steady in tone at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Merchants' Bills were placed at the quotation, after which the rate was firmer, and 1s. 3 5-32d. was the best at which Banks were willing to buy. Some Bank Paper was placed ready and forward, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 3 1-32d.	per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic ....1s. 3 1-32d.	"	
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 1-16d.	"	
Credits do. ....1s. 3 1-8d.	"	
Francs do. ....1·58⅞	"	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market was quiet and quotations were given throughout the day at 101 9-16 for Money, 101⅞ for Account, for 3½ per Cents, and 97, nominal, for Threes, at which also they closed.

SHARES remain lifeless with no changes reported in prices.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 10th April compared with the Statement of 3rd April, 1897:—

	April 3.	April 10.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital........................	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	62,00,000	62,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office........	50,94,036	54,46,358
Do. do. at Branches	49,83,241	46,54,491
Other Deposits	2,74,01,449	2,86,68,514
Post Bills	8,323	7,874
Credits, undrawn	17,80,060	18,65,215
Rs....	5,54,66,109	5,68,42,452
ASSETS.		
Government Securities........................	1,02,61,239	1,05,32 213
Other authorised Securities	39,88,133	39,88,133
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	69,62,169	71,62,366
Loans do. do. do.	1,14,36,278	1,09,03,659
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,13,41,067	1,15,30,689
Dead Stock	4,12,415	4,12,415
Stamps and Stationery	21,777	22,151
Bullion		
Balances with other Banks	4,90,776	2,32,297
Cash	1,05,52,220	1,20,58 524
Rs..	5,54,66,109	5,68,42,452

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 3rd April 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	41,350	44,414	...	3,064	...	88,746
Goods	53,906	50,721	3,185	...	1,33,562	...
Other earnings	7,997	13,004	...	5,007	...	15,745
Total for week	1,03,253	1,08,139	...	4,886	...	...
Aggregate...	13,78,139	13,49,038	...	...	29,071	...

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th March 1897, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,18,000	2,80,000	4,000	4,00,000
Or per mile of Railway	71	167	3	239
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	12,73,265	22,18,265	40,809	31,85,702
Total for 12 weeks...	13,91,628	24,98,265	44,809	35,85 702
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,70,921	2,63,411	7,657	4,41,989
Per mile of Ry. do.	102	157	5	264
Total to corresponding date do.	13,97,346	29,69,406	63,393	44,30,055

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th March, 1897, on 140·57 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	16,500	30	19,530
Or per mile of Railway	21	118	...	139
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	28,461	1,36,720	949	1,66,130
Total for 9 weeks ...	31,461	1,53,220	979	1,85,660
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,439	20,237	81	23,811
Per mile of Ry. do.	29	176	1	205
Total to corresponding date do.	37,357	1,88,859	766	2,26,982

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 4,281
Ditto to date .... " 41,322

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491¼ Miles.)
The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 13th March, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,55,059	4,95,740	6,516	6,57,315
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	—	—	—	7,69,191

Decrease 1,11,876

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRCH—April 4, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Captain A. H. C. Birch, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

DUNLOP—April 8, at Hosur, Salem District, the wife of W. J. Dunlop, of a son.

KURUPAM—April 9, at Uplands, Waltair, the Ranee of Kurupam, of a son.

ROBERTSON—April 3, "The Home," Woodlands, Coonoor, Nilgiris, the wife of J. H. Robertson, I.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KOETTLITZ—GOULDEN—April 6, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon Welbore MacCarthy Robert Koettlitz, of The Cedars Tea Estate, Darjeeling, to Cicely Goulden.

DEATHS.

AITKINS—April 4, at Nagpur, Rebecca Aitkins, widow of the late John Aitkins, Madras Medical Establishment, in her 81st year.

NORTON—April 7, at Cocanada, Mary Teresa, the dearly beloved wife of T. P. Norton, Madras Police, aged 37 years, 3 months and 10 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1897.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI must now see that he was very ill-advised when during his cross-examination of Lord Wolseley he proceeded to state his own views of what that witness should think and say. He began to read a paper summing up what he conceived to be the real state of the case between England and India, and asked the Commander-in-Chief's opinion on questions then arising thereon. The Chairman of the Expenditure Commission naturally observed that the statement he was desirous of making a basis for the examination of the witness was not a question, and that if Mr. Dadabhai were to give evidence he might do so as a witness and be himself examined on it. Mr. Caine has since then designated the ex-member for Central Finsbury the Indian Gladstone. But the Old Parliamentary Hand would assuredly have been too wary in similar circumstances to step down from a quasi-judicial seat and himself give evidence, and be cross-examined by his own colleagues. Neither Sir William Wedderburn nor the "genial ruffian," Mr. Caine, would have given himself away such fatal facility. It is much easier to prepare conundrums at leisure and propound them at your own convenience than to answer queries intended to disclose the fact that your pet theories are largely based upon the generous delusions of a lifetime. Such an inversion of roles is of course as amusing to the looker-on as Mr. Anstey's *Vice Versa*. It is one thing to entrap a Field Marshal into the admission that he would be sorry to lead Her Majesty's Indian Army against European troops in a Continental war, and quite another to be called upon to explain how you can make a grievance out of the lightness of the taxation of the tax-payer in British India as compared with subjects of Native States who have to pay one-half the gross produce to their raj in lieu of the seven per cent. levied by the Collector Saheb. A Royal Commissioner who understood the privileges of his position would have thought twice and three times before descending from his vantage ground to explain that his only reason for failing to elicit anything supporting his views from the succession of high officials was that he had no full and complete knowledge of the matter and therefore did not know what to ask. That was a remarkable confession to make. Lord Welby found it difficult to understand how a public man who has given a great deal of attention to the subject should not have known enough to be able to elicit from a succession of official witnesses the disclosure of the weak points on which further information is required. "We have no information," said Mr. Dadabhai with engaging candour. "We have no information as to what the weak points are. We are unable to find them out for the simple reason that we have no information!"

This is said of the administration in India, where it is impossible to keep anything secret for twenty-four hours! Every department of the Government is practically under the unofficial surveillance of the bazaar, which knows what is transpiring before official telegrams reach their destination. If there be weak points in Indian administration criticism will never fail from want of information. The witness has been so long in England that he has evidently forgotten that critics in this country do not err through lack of knowledge, but from the curious incapacity to distinguish between the relevant and the irrelevant. The fact is hidden under the embellishment of fiction, and is too often indistinguishable from pure invention. When Mr. Dadabhai owns that he has no knowledge of the weak points of the administration in India, the public are entitled to conclude that when Mr. Dadabhai and his friend, Sir William Wedderburn, could not find anything to its detriment the only discovery possible is a mare's nest. Nevertheless, the witness assumed as a matter of course that this administrative machinery in which he could detect no weak points, no corruption, no laxity, no neglect of duty, "is most destructive in every way." So destructive that it has made India, formerly rich and well-governed, impoverished and degraded; so impoverished that "what is consumed in the country is consumed by somebody else than the Indian." By which we are to understand apparently that the harvests of India are not consumed by the three hundred millions of Indian peoples inhabiting the country, but by the hundred thousand Europeans who with Gargantuan appetite eat it *all up*, and leave scarce a crumb for the disinherited of the soil. This machinery of administration, the defects and weaknesses of which are concealed from him, the witness is quite satisfied, is bleeding the country to death, producing a financial, political, and intellectual drain, that leaves India without brains and without capital. The witness holds that he has proved that India is helpless and has no capital, and resents Sir James Peile's reminder that instead of proof he has only given an assertion. Is it true that India has no capital? Take the cotton mill industry of the Bombay Presidency. There are one hundred and two mills, the shares of which are nearly all in the hands of natives of the country. The dividends falling to the lot of European investors are not ten per cent. of those "fructifying" in the pockets of the Indian capitalists. It is the same in the leading branches of trade. The grain-dealers of Mandvie have the virtual monopoly of that business; the cotton trade is mostly in the hands of shroffs.

When Messrs. Killick Nixon obtained concessions for the construction of railways native capitalists covered the amount required for the undertakings several times over. This year famine in the mofussil and plague in Bombay have chilled enterprise. But for some years past, it has been well known that a vast amount of accumulated capital was seeking profitable investment, and not always in vain. Nor is this confined to Bombay. On the other side of India also capital has been rapidly accumulating, and it is for the most part in the hands of natives of the country. They are the investors who readily take up Government loans even at three per cent., offering four times the amount required. Take the condition of the cultivating class in normal years. It is a matter of common knowledge that throughout India the ryots are better lodged now than they used to be; that the number of ploughs, of carts, and of cattle have been steadily increasing; and that the standard of comfort is improving. The statistics of the Settlement Officers and of the Agricultural Department and other evidence, establish that fact beyond doubt or cavil. Where then is this impoverishment and degradation of India of which Mr. Hyndman talks with the glib assurance of absolute ignorance, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji takes for granted. It is part of the indictment against the present system that British India only pays Rs. 2-12 per head of the population, while people in England—the England of the Submerged Tenth—pay £1-6 per head "for efficient and good government." The people of British India are the most lightly taxed in the world. It is actually made a ground of reproach that the taxation in the Native States is four times as heavy as that in British India. Mr. Dadabhai's panacea for this and all other grievances is the eventual reduction of the European element in the British administration to the Viceroy and a few of the higher officials, and the elimination of that element from the Army. Then India will be able to tax herself to any requisite amount and give herself "efficient and good government." The Pindari will not trouble; the Russian will not sap up in the direction of the North-Western Frontier. These be visions indeed.

DISCIPLES of the Temperance party will find much to interest them in the report of the Liquor Licensing Laws Commission—an immense Blue-Book of five hundred pages which has just been issued at home. A moderate amount of alcohol has been strongly recommended as a preservative against plague, and in order to save the inconveniences inseparable from inoculation, more than one teetotaller in Bombay has latterly developed into a moderate drinker, and more than one moderate drinker has degenerated into—a drinker of less moderation than before. Lest the development or degeneration go further, let us give our abstemious friends the benefit of the revelations of the Blue-Book we have referred to. They need not consume whiskey or brandy or gin if they desire to introduce a moderate amount of alcohol into their systems. All they need do is to stand by their aforetime favoured beverages, those sold without a pang, drunk without stint, and if they like without even a modicum of ice, in the manufacture of which insidious ether is utilised. Temperance drinks, as heretofore stated, and obstinately denied, are found by the Government analysts to contain a larger proportion of alcohol than various brands of so-called spirits which are imported and retailed in this country. Mr. Bannister, Deputy Principal of the Inland Revenue Branch of the Government Laboratory, is responsible for this statement. But he dared not make it at home and in a Government document, if he were not absolutely sure of his facts. He reports on the analysis of some herb beer bought of a shopkeeper, a woman, who had no license. The sample on analysis was found to contain 11 per cent. of alcohol. The magistrates would not convict the woman who sold it. They came to the conclusion that she was "not selling beer," and so she got off. A "Blue Ribbon drink," examined at Somerset House in 1895, contained close upon 3 per cent. of proof spirit; parsnip beer contained nearly 14 per cent., which is more than is contained in ordinary English beer. The proof spirit in larger proportions than in the blue ribbon drink was found in "horehound beer," "bicycling tonic," "temperance beer," and so on. They were sold innocently enough. The fact is nature by fermentation made even the temperance drinks alcoholic. Ginger beer, a favourite teetotal beverage in this country, is found to contain from five and a-half to eight and a-half per cent. of proof-spirit. "Medical porter," another villainous but undefined potion, has as much as seven per cent. Botanic beer, dandelion stout, and the innocuous orangeade yield from six to eight per cent. And not merely the drinks, but the sweets that more or less innocent children are in the habit of consuming in larger quantities than is good for them, are, alas! not free from alcohol. The succulent pear-drop reeks of fusel oil. This fluid is used for making the acetate or amyl that is used for flavouring the pear-drops, so that probably in eating half-a-pound of pear drops, it is calculated that a child would take more alcohol than in drinking a good peg of Scotch whiskey! It is terrible to think that every unsuspecting child who revels in pear-drops unconsciously stands on the brink of a drunkard's grave. Men must drink, and women too, and seeing this is so, why should they not consume sound wholesome liquor by whatever name they may call it? As for these non-alcoholic beverages which they have pinned their faith to, it is declared by Mr. Bannister that many of them are imperfectly fermented, therefore unwholesome and injurious. Mr. Bannister is sure that they are not wholesome when they are fermented; there is such a very poor or impure ferment used in them. No one ever said that of good wine or beer, or spirits, and since something besides water and tea *must* be drunk, a certain amount of alcohol is consumed willy-nilly by every teetotaller who goes beyond the crystal spring. Fortunately, there is time to suggest to them that lemonade and tonic as manufactured in India have not been proclaimed dangerous, and it will not cost much to have them analysed. One thing, however, is certain: If these beverages do not contain alcohol, they contain microbes.

THE Telegraph signallers of Bombay have sent in to Government a memorial seeking redress of their grievances, which seem to be real and to call for redress. The text of the memorial is reproduced at length in our news columns, but the main points of it may be briefly stated. The long working hours constitute the first complaint. It seems that the men have to put in 56 hours per week as compared with 34 hours put in by other Government servants. These 56 hours mean that every minute is employed in work, no relief being permitted during the term of duty—six hours at a stretch. The signallers are further compelled to work on Sundays and holidays without any compensation or extra pay. Then the restrictions placed on privilege and other leave are regarded as entailing great hardships on the men. Signallers who work night and day, Sundays and holidays, are debarred from the enjoyment of the one leave that the Civil Leave Code entitles them to. The work in the Bombay office, it is further stated, is so heavy that the staff is unequal to it. More than three-fourths of the men are declared to be suffering from dyspepsia brought on by the irregular hours of attendance and the heavy work, while many suffer from debility and other nervous disorders. Representations have it seems been made by the Superintendents of the office at various times and they have been requested to increase the staff, but the Director-General has not yet taken any heed of them. It was stated in last year's Annual Report of the Department, that the work was done with 180 men short of the sanctioned number, so that there seems to be no reason why the vacancies should not be filled up and the staff put on a proper basis. Other grievances are enumerated, but these are the most important of the many causes of discontent.

FOREIGN enterprise in China is never encouraged, and frequently terminates in serious consequences for adventurers. Thus the China papers to hand this week tell of an enterprise that failed. Two "expectant officials" cast covetous eyes on the petroleum wells at Szechuan and engaged a French expert to go with them and exploit the wells. They then organised in the name of the Chinamen a syndicate to work them, but as a foreigner may not embark in any commercial enterprise in the interior of China and no Chinaman may join with any foreigner in commerce in the interior, trouble arose. The syndicate had several hundred thousand taels' capital, and the Chinamen obtained leave of the Viceroy at Nanking to proceed with their work. They had no sooner reached the wells, however, than they were arrested on the allegation of Chang, the Customs Taotai of Chunking, that the men had no capital at all, and that the whole of the money belonged to the Frenchman. The Frenchman appealed to his Consul at Pekin and claims seventy-five thousand taels damage from the Nanking Viceroy. Unfortunately for his claim, however, one of the French expert's Chinese colleagues performed the happy despatch rather than run the risk of the bastinado, whilst the second has been cashiered from Government service preliminary to "facing the music." The petroleum wells at Szechuan are likely to remain unexploited for some time longer.

*** GOOD FRIDAY being one of our two annual holidays, there will be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* on Saturday morning. Communications intended for Friday morning's edition should be sent in as early as possible to-day. The *Overland Summary* and the *Budget* will be published as usual on Saturday morning.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of March 1895, were Rs. 22,52,96,000; March 1896, Rs. 16,50,06,000; and March 1897, Rs. 13,81,35,000.

DURING the week ended April 3rd the imports of food-grains in the port of Calcutta exceeded the exports by nearly 40,000 maunds.

H. M. S. BONAVENTURE, the flagship of the East Indian station, arrived in Colombo on the 9th inst., from Trincomali, on her way to England, where she goes to be paid off. The Bonaventure was commissioned at Devonport in July, 1894, for the East Indian station, and has, therefore, served nearly three years. The Bonaventure, with Captain Inglefield, was to leave for Aden on Saturday, where she will meet the new flagship Eclipse. Captain Inglefield will then take over charge of the new flagship, and will sail direct to Trincomalie, where the Eclipse will take in stores, etc. She will arrive in Ceylon at the end of this month to meet H. E. Rear-Admiral E. C. Drummond, when he will hoist his flag on board the new vessel. The officers in addition to Captain Inglefield who transfer to the new flagship are Commander Grogan, Sub-Lieutenant Lubbick, and Midshipman Blackwood. H. M. S. Phœnix arrived at Colombo from Europe last Friday evening.

AN amusing story reaches the Lahore paper from Woolwich on good authority. A knot of officers undergoing a course at Woolwich entered the mess office there one morning to inspect the wine account which is daily open to view in order that mistakes when they occur may be easily detected. Long absence from Woolwich in the far East and elsewhere made them a little hazy in discovering the method of arrangement of the book. A grizzled and bronzed Major, decorated with several medals and a recent D. S. O., appealed for assistance to a second Lieutenant of some six weeks' service, who entered with much clanking of spurs in a blaze of lace—"Oh" said the boy briskly—"What are you doing here?—Courses? Ah—I can't say how your accounts are arranged—but *we fighting men* are kept in alphabetical order."

RICE prices in Bengal were again higher at the end of March than in the previous fortnight. Almost without exception in all the districts of the provinces rice was considerably dearer than two months ago. Apparently there is a falling off in rice imports, which is remarkable in face of the fact that rice has been shipped from Calcutta recently. On the other hand, wheat prices continue to decline both in Bengal and the North-West Provinces.

AT a meeting of the general committee of the Queen's Commemoration Fund at Madras on Tuesday, Sir Arthur Havelock presiding, an executive committee was elected composed of 35 members. This executive committee, which met afterwards, elected Colonel G. M. G. Moore as its chairman; the Hon'ble G. G. Arbuthnot, treasurer; and four secretaries, the Hon'ble P. Ananda Charlu and Messrs. H. K. Beauchamp, B. H. Chester, and N. Subramanyam. A sub-committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Crole, Arbuthnot, and Subramanya Iyer and Mr. Eardley Norton was appointed to draw up the address. The executive committee then authorised its chairman to issue a circular letter to the presidents of Districts Boards and the chairmen of District Municipalities inviting the co-operation of these representative bodies in making the address a presidential one. As far as the executive committee could judge the probable amount for the casket and connected expenditure would be Rs. 2,500, each district to be invited to limit its contribution to a maximum of Rs. 100. The expenditure in Madras itself, including the share for the casket, was estimated not to exceed Rs. 10,000. It was resolved to invite subscriptions from the public, individual subscriptions not to exceed Rs. 15, and the smallest sum being equally welcome.

AN Ootacamund correspondent writes:—"Preference for the site below Hiram, as the future Railway Station in Ootacamund, is growing stronger, and those with whom a selection will rest are said to be in its favour. This will entail the line emerging somewhere about Saint Thomas's, crossing the Lake at the narrow part above the Boat-house and working into the valley round the Metoochery Hills."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE FIGHTING ON THE GREEK FRONTIER.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Nothing definite is yet known as to the results of the Greek invasion of Turkish territory.

The Greeks maintain they have captured Baltino and Bozovo, and are advancing victoriously ; whereas the Porte affirms that they have re-crossed the frontier.

THE CRETAN DEADLOCK.

The negotiations between the Powers and Turkey in regard to Crete are in *statu quo* owing to the Turco-Greek situation.

GREEK FUNDS NEARLY EXHAUSTED.

The Greek exchequer is nearly exhausted, and it appears that the only resource left is an internal loan, which would only be obtainable by provoking war and thus appealing to the patriotism of the nation.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY AND BIMETALLISM.

NEW YORK, APRIL 13.

President McKinley has appointed three Commissioners to visit Europe with a view to promoting an International Bimetallic Agreement.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

The damage done by the Mississippi floods does not exceed thirteen million dollars.

THE GOVERNMENT AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived this evening, under the usual salute, and the Highland Light Infantry Band is expected shortly.

The Government is now completely reassembled, and work is in full swing. It is not certain when the Legislative Council will meet, but probably not before July, unless anything urgent or unforeseen occurs or the introduction of the Bill to consolidate and amend the Criminal Procedure Code, which Sir Henry Prinsep has completed, requires an earlier meeting.

The session is not likely to be a heavy one.

The season has now fairly commenced. The first Gymkhana takes place on the 17th, and the Amateur Dramatic Company begin playing at the end of the month. Simla is very full, and will be crowded shortly, and a very gay season is anticipated.

The weather is now warm and somewhat unsettled, but clouds are gathering and promise rain.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, APRIL 14.

There were 18 new cases and 3 deaths in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 22.

In the Special Plague Hospital 14 were admitted, and 10 died, leaving 202 under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital 3 were admitted, 2 died, and 32 remain under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 7 were admitted, and 1 died, leaving 71 under treatment.

The Military Search Party resumed their operation in the city, to-day, and their labour resulted in the discovery of 8 cases and one corpse ; while 4,115 houses were seached, 18 fumigated, and 54 lime-washed.

The Municipal Medical inspectors discovered 8 cases, two being found in the cantonment.

THE OUTBREAK AT SUKKUR.

SUKKUR, APRIL 14.

On the 13th, 10 cases and 10 deaths were reported at Sukkur.

The total number of plague cases up to date was 702, of which 417 proved fatal.

A Military Search Party, headed by the Collector and other Civil and Medical officers, made a house-to-house visitation on the Bunder Road, but no concealed cases were found.

Arrangements for the disinfection of all arrivals by rail at Sukkur, Shikarpur, and Khanpur will be completed in a day or so.

THE RECENT THEFT AT KANGEISSER'S.

A considerable portion of jewellery, to the value of several thousands of Rupees, has been recovered of that stolen from Kangeisser's jewellary shop. The thief was a khansama, with an accomplice.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE PLAGUE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIDHPUR, APRIL 14.

A large influential meeting of the leading members of the Borah community was held in the Alibaug, in which a resolution was passed to thank Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy for opening the Plague and Fever Hospital, and for his past charities, amounting to many lakhs of rupees.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, APRIL 14.

Orient mail steamer Austral, from Australia, arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon left Karachi for Bombay on the 13th inst., afternoon, and is expected to arrive here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32

The Manchester Market has been quite but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 3-16,
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-8
Bar Silver	28⅛

The sum of about £300,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.

Page three of Supplement for March, Press rates to Penang and Singapore reduced to eleven annas per word.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tali and Yunnan.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th April, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	5	4 p.m.	5	29
Teheran	14	2	49 p.m.	--	16
Suez	14	2	55 p.m.	--	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th April, 1897.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	--	33	--	1
" Karachi	--	99	--	1
" Madras	--	8	--	1

THE CYCLE AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

SUSAN, Countess of Malmesbury, has contributed an excellent article on the subject of cycling to a foremost ladies' weekly. In referring to the remarkable change in society views towards the pastime, her ladyship says : "Bicycling was long considered as quite unfit for a gentleman, while no woman in her wildest dreams ever contemplated such a thing. Various ladies now claim to have been the first to lead the assault. Prejudice spent the whole force of its rage on the devoted heads of the pioneers in this sport, as it has done in others and with the same result.

Strong testimoney in support of the cycle as a restorer of domestic happiness is also given by the Countess. "I have known cases where peace has been restored to households where it has long been a stranger simply from the entry of this new interest or recreation into the life of one or more of its members."

I hear that the more prominent American firms have decided to run a cycling paper in London for the purpose of pushing their wares. It will take more than any newspaper editor is capable of to make American machines and single-tube tyres go in England. Those who invested in Yankees last season are now looking out eagerly for purchasers at any price. Needless to say, a second-hand American bicycle can only be sold at a sweeping sacrifice.

The serious epidemic of cycle shows, which broke out over the United Kingdom during the past four months has now happily subsided. In the colonies, however, it looks as though there would be a further outbreak. I hear that Brisbane is to be one of the towns likely to suffer in a considerable degree. Several firms have sent out consignments for shows there.

Cycle camps organized on a large scale do not seem to be successes. The Harrogate and Scarboro' cyclists are now mourning over a considerable loss in connection with the Meet of 1896 at the latter popular resort. In spite of this, however, the losers are content to play at the game once more, and the tent-life will again be enjoyed during the August holidays.

Those in racing circles are looking forward to the contemplated visit to England of riders from the antipodes. Except they arrive early, so that lengthy training may render them thoroughly fit for our fast tracks, Australasians need not expect to be overburdened with cash and prizes on their return journey. Another important fact to be remembered is that professional races will be held with less frequency here during the coming season. Even former enthusiastic supporters of the "pro.," such as the Catford C.C., are fighting shy of the expense entailed by catering for the cash rider.

The Cyclists' Touring Club has reached that dizzy height of magnificence enabling it to turn up its proud nose at coffee taverns. It has decided to delete the lists of those useful institutions in its handbooks, thus depriving its oldest, if not so aristocratic, members of the opportunity of getting board and lodging on a more economic footing than that likely to be met with at those houses of entertainment for man and beast, yclept hotels. Opulence is very apt to give us big notions.

The famous Herne Hill track will now have a bright chance of regaining the favour it once enjoyed amongst sport promoters. Wood has gone under and cement now reigns in its stead. The new surface is of the most up-to-date pattern for speed. The banking has a convex surface which does not win the approval of some experts, but some of the fastest French tracks are so designed, and it only remains for a series of practical tests to prove whether Herne Hill is faster or not than Crystal Palace. The banking has been increased to a super-elevation of eight feet. The winning straight is now widened to 30 ft.

Still another explanation of the "Stabbing Affray at Olympia," vide evening newspapers. It appears that Mdlle. Eglee, the alleged victim, had been to a doctor to have an abscess on her cheek lanced. She met a friend, who asked the reason of her bandaged face. In explaining, not being a perfect mistress of English, she somewhat naturally used the word "stabbed" instead of "lanced." The friend explained to somebody else. Bit by bit the story gathered new features, until it finally culminated, aided, no doubt, by some enterprising youth into a "Terrible Stabbing Affray, with Portrait of the Victim !" It is much easier to make news than history !

The announcement that various persons in New South Wales and South Australia have illegally pirated and secured registration for the trade marks of many well-known English makers came as a great surprise to the trade. It is certainly very hard on any manufacturer to discover, after going to the expense of opening a trade in Australia, that some "smart" man is already using the Englishman's trade mark on an inferior make of machine.

Two prominent members of the staff of a well-known cycle firm have discovered a method of connecting aluminium tubes with the lugs of the frame thus overcoming one of the greatest difficulties in the manipulation of aluminium tubing for cycle construction. The method is very simple and is equally applicable to steel tubing. An important point is that the joint is detachable, enabling the machine to be taken asunder whenever necessary. Several prominent men in the trade have expressed a most favourable opinion of the invention.

The fancy dress cycling carnivals at Olympia can hardly be said to be an unqualified success. Londoners have been so accustomed to see so much gorgeousness of spectacle at the great Addison Road building that the rather poor show of fancy costumes seem paltry and shabby in comparison. At the same time these "carnivals" attract a fair number of visitors, who would otherwise not feel inclined to go so far westwards. I doubt very much if the tournament is putting any profit into Olympia coffers, for the attendance, save on Saturdays, has been rather slack.

W. J. Peall, the billiard champion, whose match with Roberts has been one of the latest London sensations, is an enthusiastic cyclist. He declares that, although he rides regularly, he never finds his nerves to suffer in the least from vibration. He is certain that, although handing a cue satisfactorily requires a steady nerve, his nicety of stroke is not affected. He gives an instance which occurred some six years ago, when playing a big match at the Royal Aquarium. He had been riding all the morning on a solid tyred safety, and being delayed had to "sprint" for miles to get back to the Aquarium in time. He arrived with not even a moment to spare to change his knickers, and played in them, making a break of over 1,300.

Lord Lansdowne, accompanied by Gen. Ducat, has been enjoying a cycling tour in the pretty north Hampshire county round Hazelby.

Sandow, the champion strong man, has been breathing forth challenges to all sorts and conditions of cyclists. He rather immodestly announces that he is good enough to beat any rider in the world in a contest requiring strength and endurance. As Sandow's challenge has been made publicly, several prominent professional riders have lost no time in stating that they are ready to meet the man of muscle. Amongst the would-be acceptors of the challenge are Stocks, and Huret, the employers of the latter having stated their willingness to back their man for £1,000, how, where, and when, as Sandow likes.

It is very pleasing to note that the National Cyclists Union appears anxious to do something for the ordinary rider, as well as the racing man upon whom most of their attention has been lavished in the past. The proposal as to the formation of a Pastime Board, to look closely after matters chiefly concerning the non-racing section—and what a vast section it is !—of the cycling community, is a step in the right direction. It has often distinguished riders in general that the racing should sum the Alpha and Omega of the cycling legislature. There are many matters in connection with the pastime neglected sadly as far as the N. C. U. has been concerned, but now let us hope that the Pastime Board, when formed, will put its shoulder to the wheel of social cycling, and spin it along merrily to the advantage of all riders. It occurs to me that the P. B. will want to keep very wide awake to be of any service—any slumbering will be fatal.

I understand that tandem riding will be indulged in by ladies in fashionable circles during the coming season. There are already several pairs of ladies to be seen in Hyde Park in the morning. It seems the peculiar fancy of each couple to present a twin-like appearance. They dress exactly alike, their costumes even in the smallest detail corresponding ; pretty patent leather shoes with silver buckles, and smart hats with identical trimming. A writer in a fashionable journal suggests that two lady tandem riders who look entirely different from each other in build and dress, and who have not an equal form of ankle action, should not entertain the idea of riding together unless they want to attract unpleasant remarks.

Richmond Park is a very favourite "scorching" ground for those riders whose backs resemble that of the angry cat. On Sunday morning scores of young gentlemen, looking very hot, are to be seen "hanging on" to tandems, triplets, and even quadruplets, driven by ambitious-looking youths at very fast speed, much to the inconvenience and alarm of those riders whose pace is not so fiery, for the speed merchants are never over-particular in carrying out the rules of the road. For some time this grievance of moderate cyclists who wish to enjoy the beauties of Richmond Park has remained "wropt up" in their bosoms. But now some one has taken the trouble to write to the "Morning Post" to let the world know what he suffers. The authorities have therefore decided to act promptly in dealing with the young gentlemen of exaggerated pace, and it is to be hoped that their action will have a selutary effect, for there is no form of nuisance so unbearable as the "scorcher."

Nearly all the new Olympia times have been put up this year. The official list of records has been returned as follows :—One lap, 11 1-5th secs., Chase ; one mile, 1 min. 53 2-5ths secs., Chase ; two miles, 3 min. 52 2-5ths secs., Chase ; three miles, 5 min. 48 4-5ths secs., Armstrong ; four miles, 7 min. 47 4-5ths secs., Armstrong ; five miles, 9 min. 59 secs., Michael ; ten miles, 20 min. 15 2-5ths secs., Michael. The fastest three laps unpaced is 36 4-5ths secs., or with a standing start, 40 2-5ths secs., both performances being Barden's. Olympia records are now all held by Dunlop tyres.

GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY PROJECTS.

A GOVERNMENT resolution was issued yesterday, relative to information to be laid before the Government of India when submitting railway projects a for consideration at the Conference to be assembled each year :—

Read the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 708, dated 10th March 1897 :—

With reference to paragraphs 2 and 3 of your letter to Colonels J.G.Lindsay, R.E., and A.J. Filgate R.E., No. 161-R.C., dated 23th January 1897, a copy of which was received with your memorandum No. 162-R. C., dated 25th January 1897, and also with reference to the last sentence of your telegram No, 157-R. C., dated 26th January 1897, I am directed to forward, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, a copy of a letter from the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, No. 2325-W., dated 3rd March 1897.

In doing so I am directed to ask that, if possible, this Government may be favoured with full information as to the amount of information that it is in any case necessary to submit to the Government of India before 15th May in any year.

The procedure hitherto followed may be roughly described as follows :—

When any railway project has generally commended itself to this Government as giving reasonable hopes of being ufeful and remunerative, the Government of India has been addressed about the project before any survey has, as a rule, been made for it is obviously undesirable to spend money on a project that the Government of India would be unwilling to entertain, especially if the line were a long one.

"It is, therefore, presumed that the Government of India does not necessarily want plans and estimates at all, but only desires to know what lines of railway have been suggested, with such remarks on them as the possibly imperfect information, available at the time, will permit this Government to offer ; and I am to ask if this view is correct, or, if not, if the Government of India can give this Government a statement of what is absolutely necessary.

"It seems obvious that a private company, for example, would not face the great expense of surveying, say, 200 miles of line, unless there were a reasonable prospect of its being sanctioned ; so that, apparently, it is intended that even unsurveyed projects will be considered at the Conference in the summer."

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 523-R. C., dated 24th March 1897:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 708, dated 10th March 1897, forwarding, for consideration and orders, copy of a letter from the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, on the subject of the information to be laid before the Government of India when submitting railway projects for consideration at the Conference to be assembled each year, and asking that the Government of Bombay may be favoured with full information as to the amount of information that it is, in any case, necessary to submit to the Government of India before the 15th May in any year.

"2. In reply, I am to say, that the view expressed in paragraph 4 of your letter under reply is in accord with that of the Government of India, and to explain that it will be sufficient if all the information at the disposal of the person making proposals, or that can be obtained, is submitted. The information should be such as will enable the Conference to form a judgment as to whether the proposed scheme is a promising one or otherwise. The Conference may either reject a scheme entirely, or suggest that a survey should be made, or, if surveys and estimates are completed, may recommend a scheme for early construction. The Conference can only deal with a proposal so far as the information supplied enables it to go."

Resolution.—To be communicated to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, and to the Railway Administrations under the control of this Government.

P. W. D. OFFICERS IN FOREIGN SERVICE.

THE following Resolution by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is published :—

Under the note to para. 1 of Resolution, dated 21st August, 1893, all officers graded as Chief Engineers and seconded from the Public Works Department, holding appointments of corresponding rank and responsibility in foreign service, are eligible for an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year ; and, under the Resolution of 2nd December, 1896, officers lent to Municipalities, Port Trusts and Local Boards are eligible for *pari passu* promotion with their contemporaries in Government service through the Assistant and Executive Engineer grades, and also to the Superintending and Chief Engineer classes subject to the conditions therein stated. They are also eligible after such promotion to the special pensions admissible under the provisions of Article 714, Civil Service Regulations or Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No 3591 P. dated 21st August 1896.

2. Hitherto it has been the practice for officers in foreign service other than that referred to in the Resolution of 2nd December, 1896, that is those lent to Native States and Railway companies, to receive *pari passu* promotion from grade to grade, in their turn, when recommended for such promotion.

Their promotion to the Superintending and chief Engineer classes and corresponding classes in the Superior Accounts Establishment and Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways has been subject to the two conditions laid down for similar promotion, in para. 2 of the Resolution of 2nd December, 1896, quoted above, namely :

That the appointments they hold under the foreign employer are of equal rank and responsibility with those of the classes and grades named above to which it is proposed to promote them ; and that their qualifications are such as would have entitled them to promotion to the same classes and grades under the Government rules.

This practice will continue, and the conditions are now published for general information.

3. Such promotion may be either substantive, substantively for a time or temporary and supernumerary, as the case may be, and should be properly notified, so that the service in the specified classes and grades may be recorded as at the officer's credit.

Effective service of officers in foreign employ, promoted in the manner above described to the classes named, qualifies for the special pensions admissible under the provisions of Article 714, Civil Service Regulations, or Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 3597. P., dated 21st August, 1896, as the case may be, on the same conditions as apply to officer in Government service.

Note—A temporary and supernumerary promotion is the promotion of a seconded officer *pari passu* with his junior in a vacancy caused by furlough.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and there were also present : Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, R. H. Vincent, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. M. Shroff, Professor O. V. Muller, Dr Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. K. N. Kabraji.

SALE OF PORT TRUST BONDS.

The Committee recorded memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding letter to himself from the Chief Accountant, No. 117, of same date, reporting that 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds for Rs. 5,00,000, repayable in 1922, have been re-purchased from the Bank of Bengal at par, and a contract for the sale of the same to the Bank on 1st June next, at 100 9-4 per cent. has also been furnished by the Municipal Brokers, Messrs. Merwanji and Byramji, whereby the Municipality will obtain net interest on the sum of Rs. 5,00,000, at 3½ per cent. per annum. The contract for the sale of the bonds is subject to the conditions mentioned in the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 14673 of the 31st ultimo as regards the sale of the bonds to the Bank of Bengal earlier than 1st June 1897, as may be required from time to time.

BAI DINBAI PETIT HALL.

The Committee considered Resolution of the Corporation, as under :—"That, with reference to the Commissioner's letter dated 19th March, the Corporation will be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction (1) the payment to Government of Rs, 1,40,956 for the site of the 'Bai Dinbai Hall,' as an advance from other loan funds, pending the inclusion of the sum of Rs. 1,40,956 in a loan ; and (2) the payment as an advance of Rs. 3,590 until Bai Dinbai's donation towards the new Hall is received to provide for the cost of establishment for preparing the plans and estimates of the building."

Mr. Kabraji begged to point out that the hall was not to be called "Bai Dinbai Hall." The lady was the donor, but the hall was to be called after her husband, the late Mr. Nusserwanji Petit.

The chairman admitted that it was so, but the Committee had no power to change the name or make any alteration in the resolution of the Corporation. However, Mr. Kabraji could draw the Corporation's attention to the fact.

It was then resolved to recommend the Corporation to give the necessary sanction.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Dr. Katrak moved "That four Sub-Committees, each of three members, be appointed, and that the members of each Sub-Committee shall arrange among themselves at the commencement of each month to take charge of and move at the meetings of the Corporation all the resolutions of the Standing Committee which are included in the Agenda Paper of the Corporation of that month ; each Committee to take up this work by turns."

Mr. Kabraji seconded the motion only with a view to elicit the Committee's opinion on the matter, as no other member was desirous of seconding it, But the discussion which ensued indicated that members were against its adoption, and Dr. Katrak withdrew it.

MR. JAMES' TRANSFER.

In consequence of Mr. C. C. James having been transferred to the Plague Committee, the Standing Committee sanctioned an increase of Rs. 350 per mensem to the salary of Mr. J. W. Smith, whilst in charge of the office of the Drainage Engineer, in addition to his own duties.

After transacting some more business, the Committee adjourned.

THE HORRORS OF CALLING.

MANY unsuccessful efforts have been made in years gone by to effect some change in "calling" during the season in the hills. Residents in Simla, for example, find the tax upon their time a very heavy one, for several hundred calls have to be made and returned, and the distances are so long, the hills to be climbed or the *khuds* to be descended so steep, that the round becomes infinitely wearisome. There is, besides, no assurance that the task will be completed within a fixed period. Mrs. A. journeys to the remotest corner to call on Mrs. B.; a week later she discovers that Mrs. C., who has only just arrived, has called, and that her residence is next to Mrs. B.'s. Again the journey has to be made, and this may happen yet a third time later in the season. In fact calling lasts the whole six months : it is never ending, for visitors come and go, and custom prescribes that all calls must be returned. It matters not that Mrs. A., B. and C. are all well known to each other : that one or other has been in Simla for the winter, while her friends have been in the plains. There is the unwritten but hitherto inviolable law that visits must be exchanged when the season begins again. Once upon a time a proposal was made that there should be a kind of "clearing-house" in the central part of the station whereat cards might be left ; but nothing came of this, even though it was supported in high quarters. Again, the plan of afternoon "At Homes" was proposed and rejected. There are only seven days in the week, and they would not go round where hundreds of ladies were concerned, not to mention the prejudice against calling except between the sacred hours of twelve and two o'clock. So season after season, in blazing sunshine or in drifting rain, the call of duty has to be responded to, from April to October, and even at the end some calls are often left unpaid. This season a Movement has been set on foot in Simla which may bear good fruit, if accepted in the spirit of the originators of it. It is proposed that residents and visitors who have, in former years or in other places, interchanged visits, shall now be permitted to exchange cards by post or messenger. The cards are to be accepted as notifying an arrival of those who send them, together with place of residence, the recognised custom being for new-comers to call on residents or upon those who have arrived at an earlier date. There is really a precedent for this change, as it is permissible already to send *p. p. c.* cards by post or by hand. No compulsion whatever is intended ; those who prefer to make their calls in time-honoured fashion can still do so. A circular has been issued, with the object of ascertaining to what extent residents and visitors are willing to agree among themselves to adopt a practice which will lighten the demands on their time, and give them some opportunity of spending the mid-day hours at home. As fifty names have already been affixed to the circular, a very good start has been made, and there should be a reasonable hope that this sensible reform will be carried out. New-comers, strangers altogether to Simla, may perhaps consider that it is rather a one-sided arrangement ; but it is nothing of the kind. They would, in any case, have to make an extensive round of calls in order to form a circle of acquaintances and friends, and they will find far more people at home than under existing conditions, which simply promote "box-hunting." These calls will, of course, be returned and probably far more promptly than would have been the case under the old regime. We trust there will be no misapprehension of the motives which have prompted the movement : it has its origin not in any selfish consideration, but simply in a desire to prevent an exchange of courtesies intended to make life brighter and pleasanter from becoming an intolerable burden, —*Pioneer*.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made :—2nd Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant H. H. F. Turner, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, vice James vacated on promotion. 4th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant F. W. B. Gray, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant. 5th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant O. C. Argles, Wing Officer, to be Quarter Master. 9th Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant C. McL. Porteous, Wing Officer, to be Quarter-Master. 30th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant A. Ward S. C., to be Officiating Wing Officer. 43rd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant A. C. Wall, from 9th B.I. to be Officiating Wing Officer. 30th Bombay Infantry Lieutenant C. U. Price, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Jacob, vacated on promotion.

THE following Officers are permitted to return to duty :—Majors W. E. Sturges, D. A. A. G. for Musketry, Monteith, 7th Bombay Cavalry, Captain Bryan, R. A., No. 4 Punjab Mountain Battery, Lieutenants Bateman-Champain, 1-1st Gurkhas, Ralph, 7th M. I., Sexton, 10th Bombay Infantry, Beadon, 4th Sikh Infantry, Hodgson, 17th M. I., Chaplin, 8th B. C., Second-Lieutenant E. G. D. deLabilliere, 38th Dogras.

THE following remain at home on extended leave :—Captain Southey, 30th Bom. Infantry, 3 months, Surgeon Captain Luard, 45th Sikhs, 6 months.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE MEMORIAL.

A TOOTHSOME SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, I respectfully beg to suggest the erection of "The Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Dental Hospital," a long-felt want of our city. Hoping that the suggestion will commend itself to the general public, and particularly to the medical profession, who, if they take up the matter in right earnest, will certainly have the object in view fulfilled, and we shall ere long see the corner-stone of the Dental Hospital laid by a "Hospital Loving" Governor H. E. Lord Sandhurst, before he lays down the reigns of the Government of this Presidency.—Yours, &c.,

April 14. KHORSHED.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 13.

10 p.m.	82·3

WEDNESDAY.—APRIL 14.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	85·5
2 p.m.	87·6
6 p.m.	86·7

REFLECTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS ON THE PREVAILING EPIDEMIC.

BY MR. D. GOSTLING.

MR. GOSTLING writes to us :—During my daily inspections as a visiting justice, with Mr. S. M. Moses, in Pedder Road, Gibbs Road, Nepean Hill Road, and Ridge Road, I have been thankful to notice how great an improvement has been manifest in the health of this district. We have been visiting for three weeks, and are now in our fourth. On our first day's inspection, we sent off one case from Mr. Moses' own compound, and on our second day another from the same compound. From that day to now we have not come across a single case. The servants and house-keepers are glad to see us. They seem grateful for our taking the trouble to go among them. Sometimes we come across a suspicious case, but neither men nor women have any objection to our occasional touching their faces or holding their wrists to count the pulse, and satisfy ourselves whether or not they show signs of fever. One, then, feels a real pleasure in being able to tell them, "You are quite well, do not fear." In going into their rooms, I used to ask them "Are any sick" (*Koi bhimara hai*), and would get the answer, "No, no one is sick." But the middle of last week, I got the reply from one room, "By the blessing of God, no one is sick." Since that day I have got the same reply, with variations, from four other bungalows, the majority replying, "By the blessing of God, all are well." This reiterated answer from different parts of Malabar and Cumballa hills shows that the servants are talking among themselves and beginning to feel that a Power higher than themselves is looking after and watching over them, and that in this power is a refuge from the trouble which has been oppressing them. As one should not give out thoughts of possible evil, but rather suggest good, I do not now ask them, "Are any of you ill," but rather, "Are you all well," and that question prompts the cheerful reply above described. An incident worthy of remark occurred to me yesterday. I was taking my bicycle down the steps of one of the B. B. suburban stations, and as I cannot easily lift it, I politely asked a fairly-dressed Musalman youth, who was standing on the top step, to help me to carry it down, which he did at once. I then thanked him in the usual way, "Excuse me for giving you this trouble." To this he replied, "It is nothing, your and my father are one." For the moment I did not grasp the meaning of the remark, for we English have been unaccustomed to use religious expressions in our conversation ; but as I was moving away, I felt that he was alluding to our Father in Heaven, being the one Father of all that breathe, no matter what the community in which they happen to be born, or the religion they may in consequence be brought up in, and I thanked him in my heart for the good wishes and kindly fellings implied in his answer. As the different visiting justices take separate beats, we do not often see each other. I, therefore, looked through the divisional doctor's register, and found that during the past seven days there had been only one case per day in Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill, and two to three cases per day in Mahaluxmi and Cumballa Hill, the cases being mostly restricted to the native towns of Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi. I, therefore, thank God and take courage, feeling sure that the worst is now over and that we are on the high road to convalescents. We have been badly smitten in my compound, seven cases and six deaths, all among the Maratha horsekeepers, the gardener, and the Guzerathi sweepers, not one of the Surti servants having been touched. Notwithstanding their immunity these last all cleared up as also the washerman, and left us with one substitute hamal and one new cook to carry on the household work. This was more than my family could bear ; they also left, and I am by myself, save one kind friend who chums with me in my solitude.

It seems to me that we shall all get in a mid or severer form and that the stress of the disease in each particular case will depend upon the greater or less fear we inwardly feel, due to our greater or less proximity to fatal cases. Some there are who, through constitutional temperament, or through the calm courage induced by faith in "Our Father's" goodness and love to all his creatures, developed by means of prayer, will escape. Englishmen and women constitutionally feel that the disease is for natives only, and hence, perhaps, one reason why they have not feared to expose themselves in visiting hospitals or to attend upon those who have fallen ill in their compounds. One of my daughters has had a week's fever, my wife has had two days of ague fever, temperature 104°, and has since been prostrated with weakness. I have had two mild attacks of chill and low fever, which in each case I perspired out all night with hot water bottles and blankets, and was at business the next day. Friends have been severely stricken many days with chills and fever, which could not be diagnosed as plague, for days their lives were despaired of, but they have been mercifully preserved. As people see that a larger and yet larger proportion recover, their fears will diminish and their courage conversely increase ; they don't fear the pain of the disease, they fear death, That class also will strengthen in numbers, who find increasing reason to believe in the all-wise providence of "Our Father, who doeth all things well." The words of St. Peter are as true now as when they were written, "And, who is he that shall harm you, if ye be followers of that which is good." I feel convinced that the comparative immunity of our Musalman friends from plague attacks is due to their being a praying and energetic people. As enjoined in their liturgy they pray five times a day, wherever they may happen to be, and this habit of prayer helps to give them the courage, the absence of fear, the simple want of a sense of danger, which is so essential at this juncture. Thought forms, temporary though they be in their essence and local in their influence, still powerful for the time being are continually emanating from the terror-stricken ideas of those who are sick and dying, and it needs innate courage or simple faith in Him, who is above and within us, successfully to resist their attacks. Besides, people are recovering in increasing numbers. Look how few now die at the Arthur Road Hospital. My ghorawalla turned up for his pay very thin, but quite well, last week, after being given out as dead a month previous. His buboes had got all right at Matheran, to which place of refuge he had managed to crawl, after escaping the eagle-eyed inspecting doctor at Kallyan. He told me he had spent one hundred rupees in paying the local priests of the hill temple for sacrificing nine goats, and for sundry other ceremonies needed to secure his salvation from sin. It was rather rough on the goats, but his simple faith was accepted, and he was cured. He has now gone for two months to gain strength at another hill station. My punkah boy has been twenty-four days in hospital. His father died at his chawl, in Chowpaty, along with twenty-six others The little fellow's three buboes have not yet burst, and give him great pain, though being poulticed they are expected to burst any day. The doctor is averse to lancing ; he says those lanced mostly die. The patient's temperature has been normal for six days. He has his mother, his little sister, and a small brother living with him. They have not been attacked, perhaps because they have no fear, more probably because they are too busy in attendance upon him to think of danger. We send him fruit, and see him occasionally, to let him feel he is not forsaken, and so keep him in heart, and with God's blessing we believe he will recover.

A Hindu clerk in our office, some weeks ago, had a bubo forming in his groin while in office. We sent him home at once. Fever came on, and he was laid up for three days. He practised a system of cure—perspiration all night with hot water bottles and blankets. He reduced the bubo by hot fomentations. The fourth day he came to office and showed me the remains of the bubo, red extravacated skin about three inches long by one and a-half inches wide, but quite soft. From that day he steadily came to office from his country village, but as he was weak from the fever, we did not sent him out to do measuring in the sun till he was quite strong.

In laying stress upon spiritual influences, adverse and strengthening, I would by no means ignore physical tendencies. It is essentially a dirt disease, primarily induced by an unwashed skin and dirty under-clothes, which check perspiration. Those recover easiest whose skins are always clean. But what chance has an unfortunate mill-hand to keep his body clean, when he leaves home for work at 5 a.m., and does not return till 8 p.m. ? Let the mill agents give him an opportunity of a clean skin by erecting a sufficiency of bath-rooms of hot and cold water, for a midday bath or whenever he has to retire, and let the Factory Act be altered to make provision for this. My landlord is now building two bath-rooms, one for the Maratha, the other for the Surti and low-caste servants.

I have succeeded in inventing a cheap, lasting coir brush or scrubbing sponge sufficiently soft to the skin, much softer than Egyptian loofah sponge and holding as much water as a bath sponge, at one-tenth the cost. A brush which cleanses the skin thoroughly without soap, I have got them made in the House of Correction, Clare Road. All soaps are made of irritant alkaline chemicals, usually silicate of soda or waterglass, softened with diseased animal fats. Their use removes too much of the natural soft oil secreted by the skin, and thus causes pimply eruptions, especially in hot weather. I sponge the body morning and evening with cold water all round the year, rubbing vigorously. I have given up soap entirely for the past twelve months. I now use these coir brushes instead of sponge. The secret of making the coir soft is to have the nap or yarn of the brush from four to five inches long, which makes the fibre bend easily and feel soft to the skin. The yarn should be opened out at the tip end. If then by such vigorous cleaning with pure water you can keep the skin pure and free from dirt, the perspiration freely escapes, and carries of with it the effete matter from the blood, thus keeping disease at a distance. Disease is the protest of nature, of the subjective mind within us against unnatural conditions, and the effort to rectify them. A man always feels in much better health after a good attack of fever, but that is because the majority in their highly spiced and otherwise improper food and drink, and in their filthy, disease-inducing surroundings, live such unnatural lives, that continued attacks of disease, usually fevers, are necessary to bring back their bodies into a healthy condition of life.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

	PLAGUE.			Deaths from all Causes.
	Attacks.	Deaths.	WARD	
Upper Colaba	0	0	A	1
Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0		
Fort, Southern	0	0		
Fort, Northern	0	0		
Esplanade	0	0		
Mandvi	4	4	B	25
Chukla	1	0		
Umarkhadi	1	0		
Dongri	1	1		
Market	2	0	C	17
Dhobi Talao	1	0		
Fanaswadi	2	0		
Bhuleshwar	0	0		
Khara Talao	1	1		
Khumbarwada	4	2		
Khetwadi	1	0	D	3
Girgaum	0	0		
Chaupati	0	0		
Walkeshwar	0	0		
Mahalakshmi	0	1		
Mazagon	2	2	E	30
Tadwadi	0	0		
Second Nagpada	1	2		
Kamatipura	1	1		
Tardeo	9	0		
Byculla	9	1		
First Nagpada	1	0		
Parel	2	2	F	9
Sewri	0	0		
Sion	1	1		
Mahim	3	2	G	5
Worli	2	3		
Water Division	0	0		1
Non-Resident. & Unknown	0	0		
HOSPITALS.				
Grant Road		5		27
Wari Bunder		2		
Jain		1		
Dharavi Plague		0		
Arthur Road		0		
Adamjee Peerbhoy		2		
Hindu Fever		2		
Sion Road		0		
Custom Road		0		
Khoja		0		
Charney Road		4		
Dariasthan		0		
Lohana		2		
Dossa Osval		1		
Parel		3		
Custom Road Mahim		1		
Ripon Road		1		
Port Trust		1		
Worli Plague		2		
Police		1		
Total...	49	50	Total...	119
Total to date...	11,260	9,612		

The admissions into the hospitals and the number of deaths were as under :—Modi Khana, 1, death 1 ; Jackaria Musjid Street, for Cutchi Memons, 1, death 1 ; Grant Road, 3, death 4 ; Pinjrapol, for Marwaris, 1 ; Chattri Sarang Street Hospital for Kocani Sunnis, 2 ; Charni Road Hospital for Bhangsali Caste, 4, death 1 ; Charni Road, by Adamjee Peerbhoy for Borah community, 1, death 1 ; Arthur Road Hospital, 5, death 1 ; Arthur Road, Jain Hospital, 3, death 1 ; Parel Road, Jail Hospital, 9 ; Wari Bunder, 5, death 4 ; Connaught Road, Hindu Hospital, 4, death 3 ; Mahim, death 3 ; Worli, death 2 ; and Dharavi Borah community, death 1. Total admission, 39, and deaths, 23.

Pending sanction of superior authority the services of Surgeon Lieutenant H. A. L. Howell, A. M. S., have being placed at the disposal of the Plague Committee.

It is notified in the District Orders for information that the Sion, Coorla, and Mahim-Bandora Causeways are closed for all traffic, from 7 p.m. until 6 a.m., until further orders. Officers and others wishing to cross the causeways between these hours, should apply beforehand to Surgeon Captain Jennings, or to the Plague Committee Office, Malabar Hill, for passes.

THE EXAMINATION OF IN-COMING PASSENGERS.

On Tuesday very careful examination of in-coming passengers by sea commenced at the following bunders :—Ballard Pier, Dutiable anchorage, Free anchorage, Mody Bunder, Prince's Dock, and on a barge placed off Thucker's Beacon. Country crafts trading with this port have been directed to take their passengers to the anchorages for inspection before allowing them to land. Several Hospital assistants have been engaged to assist the medical officers in carrying on inspection work. Customs officers doing duty on the bunders and on the shipping have been directed to give every assistance to the medical authorities. Police patrol is being kept over the harbour. These measures have all been organised by the Plague Committee, into whose hand the work has been transferred from the Customs authorities by the order of Government.

As already reported in these columns, the Plague Committee have notified for the information of the public that the Mahim-Bandora and Sion-Coorla Causeways are closed against in-coming and outgoing traffic every day from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. until further order. Those officers and others who desire to pass through these causeways during the above-mentioned period of time can get pass-ports on application either to Dr. Jennings at the Parel Hospital or at the Plague Committee's office.

A SCIENTIFIC RUSSIAN MISSION.

A new Russian scientific Mission left Odessa on the 24th of February last for Bombay. The Plague Committee has received intimation of its expected arrival here shortly.

SURGEON-GENERAL CHURCHILL AT THE PLAGUE HOSPITALS.

Surgeon Major General Churchill, Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, having expressed a desire to see some of the Plague Hospitals in Bombay a short programme was arranged for him. The members of the Committee, General Gatacre, Surgeon Major Dimmock, accompanied by Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Surgeon-Colonel Hughes, Principal Medical Officer, Bombay District, met Dr. Churchill at the "Clergy House," and drove to the Jamshetji Bunder Hospital. Here Surgeon-Major Calling met them, and showed Dr. Churchill all the wards, servants' quarters, and out-buildings, explaining the methods used for bathing patients on arrival, disinfecting clothes, and treatment generally. There were four patients in this hospital. The Churney Road Hospital was the next to be visited, and on the way a halt was made at the Hindu Burning ground on the Queen's Road, and the Mahomedan Burial-ground alongside. Forty-one bodies had been brought in during the last twenty-four—hours ten Mahomedans and thirty-one Hindus ; some corpses were being cremated and others lying ready for cremation. At Churney Road Hospital Surgeon-Colonel Willkins, D.S.O., showed Dr. Chunchill over the hospital, and took a photo of the party before they left. There were twenty-three patients, one of whom had come in of his own accord. The Grant Road Hospital was then visited, and Dr. Dallas gave some interesting information regarding the patients to Dr. Churchill. There were fifty-two cases here. The Committee then drove to the Parsee Hospital at Parel Road, and here Dr. Bahadurji showed Dr. Churchill over the building, which is well suited for the purpose, and all the arrangements were very complete. There were seventeen patients. At Parel Hospital Surgeon, Captain Thompson and Surgeon-Captain Jennings were waiting for the party, and the former showed over the wards to them. There were seventy-six patients. The Arthur Road Hospital was then visited, and Dr. Chowksey reported sixty-four plague cases and six small-pox cases. This completed the programme, and Surgeon Major-General Churchill expressed himself greatly interested.

INSPECTION BY SURGEON-MAJOR ROUTH.

With a view of taking the necessary steps as to the insanitary condition of several houses in Sub-Section XV. of No. 2 District, Surgeon-Major Routh was taken round by Messrs. R. F. Malabarwalla and Sassoon J. David, who are doing inspection duty in this section, to several houses in Military Square Lane, Bakehouse Lane, Bell Lane, &c., yesterday morning. Many of the houses which had a decent outward appearance were found to be in a very filthy state in the rear parts. Underground drains were found in several places exposed to the surface, giving out offensive odours, and several wells which are not used were condemned.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION AT MIDNIGHT.

A BLACK-MAILER SENT TO JAIL.

Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent McDermott prosecuted Kalidas Keroba, a servant in the employ of a furniture-dealer at Chuckla, and Ramchundra Sonoo, a policeman, attached to the Government Dockyard and residing at Kamatipura, charging the first accused with two counts, of personating a public servant, viz., a Municipal officer, and extorting money under the colour of such office, and the second accused with aiding and abetting No. 1 in the commission of the offence. At about half-past 9 o'clock on Sunday night both the accused went into a room occupied by a woman, named Heera, in a house opposite the buildings known as the Sirkari Stables, Girgaum Road. The door of the room was ajar, and on entering the place they found the woman and her daughter, aged about ten years, lying asleep. They woke them up, and when the woman got up, the first accused informed her that he was a special medical officer, while his companion, No. 2, was a policeman, and asked her how many persons were residing in the room. The woman replied that the room was occupied by herself and her daughter. The accused said that they were carrying on house-to-house visitation in the locality, and wanted to examine the persons living in the room. The woman, keeping her presence of mind, remarked that house-to-house visitation was performed during the day time only, and remonstrated with them for this untimely operation. The accused persisted, and the woman ultimately allowed them to examine the place, which they did for about a quarter of an hour. Before leaving they asked the woman for five annas. She replied that she was poor, and could not afford to pay the money. Finding that their attempt to levy blackmail was not likely to be successful, they left the place and entered another room in the same house occupied by one Vithal Pandurang. The man, however, proved himself more than a match for them. On being informed of the nature of their visit, he asked the first accused what district he was attached to for this duty. "To the Mahaluxmi district," was the reply. The complainant said that this locality was Girgaum, and he did not know why he should have come there at such a time. He became suspicious, and while the ostensible inspection was being carried on by the accused, he went and brought a English-speaking Hindu. This latter individual also questioned the accused, and from the way in which he replied the whole thing appeared to be suspicious. A policeman was sent for, and on his arrival a large crowd of people collected in front of the house. Both the accused attempted to escape, but they were secured by the second complainant and his neighbours and given in police custody. It may be stated that the first accused during his tour was dressed in decent clothes, specially made for the occasion, while the policeman had put on chumpal (sandal) bearing the mark of the Commissioner of Police. After the evidence for the prosecution was recorded, Superintendent McDermott informed the magistrate that he had been asked by the Commissioner of Police to request the court to pass an exemplary sentence on the accused with a view of deterring others from committing such offences. Both the accused denied the charges, stating that they had gone to the house to inquire about a woman, named Vithee, who resided there. Not finding her in the house, they were returning, when the complainant and his neighbours arrested them on false charges. His Worship convicted both the accused and sentenced them to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday the number of persons who left Bombay and arrived in the city by sea and road was as follows :—

Arrivals by sea 3,427, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,442, making a total of 4,869 persons. Departures by sea 1,630, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,684, making a total of 3,314 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 1,555 persons.

The following gifts have been made to the Grant Road Hospital :—Free supply of aerated waters for two months by Mr. Hormuz Sheriar, proprietor, Persian Aerated Water Factory ; use of a carriage twice a week for the nursing sisters by Mr. Oomar Jumal, J.P. ; use of of a carriage every Sunday for the nursing sisters and Rs. 25 for benefit of patients by Rao Saheb Ellappa Balaram, J.P. The Medical Officer also tenders his thanks to Mrs. Merrett for her liberal contributions and kindness.

A CRY FROM DAMAUN.

DISCONTENT AMONG THE STARVING POPULACE.

News letters from correspondents at Damaun have daily shown what is going on at that place. The discontent of the populace at what they conceive to be the unduly harsh measures of the Portuguese authorities is now aggravated by the steps of the Collector of Surat. By the establishment of a cordon around Damaun, they have been cut off from all communication with the outside world, thus bringing to a dead-stop all the supplies of food and other necessaries of life for which Damaun is dependent on other surrounding villages and stations. Of course, everybody will admit the necessity of stringent measures for the stamping out and prevention of the spread of the disease to other districts hitherto unaffected ; but when the restrictions are impracticable, it is high time that Government should ask their over-zealous officers not to push too hard those measures which, instead of becoming a blessing, prove to be a curse. The epidemic is working havoc at Damaun, and great alarm is caused in many families in Bombay on account of their friends and relations being forcibly detained at Damaun. The order passed not to allow even healthy or inoculated persons even after medical examination to enter Wapi, is a most cruel one. Business men have been inconvenienced by not being allowed to leave the place; while those who had gone there to stay with or see their friends or relations for a few days have been compelled to remain much against their will and at the sacrifice of either their service or business. But this is nothing when compared with more serious inconveniences. Medicine or food sent from Bombay, or any other place, does not reach its destination. There is no relief available ; and owing to food-supplies being cut off there is actual starvation prevailing. The famine is at its worst in Damaun, and the starvation aggravates the pestilence. Damaun Proper is about seven miles distant from the station, which is in British territory ; and the road to Damaun also lies mostly through the British territory on the way to Damaun. In the British borders there is a village called Vapi, the population of which can be counted on the palms of the fingers of the two hands, but people are not allowed even to enter or pass through that village. The Portuguese authorities at Damaun are famed for sometimes passing eccentric orders, and such orders are honoured more in the breach than in the observance. But when the blockade on the Damaun frontier is maintained by the British authorities, people think twice before attempting to frustrate its object. The line is watched by the frontier preventive force on one side and by the Portuguese on the other. The absurdity of the prohibition is apparent, and the rigid measure carries its own condemnation. Unless the rules are soon relaxed, matters, instead of being improved, are likely to go from bad to worse. It is difficult to understand why Damaun should be singled out for such rigid restrictions, when plague-stricken towns under British rule, such as Bulsar, which is in the vicinity of Damaun, are allowed to have uninterrupted intercourse with Bombay, Surat, and other places. When it stands most in need of assistance, Damaun is debarred from all the benefits of outside help. The feeling among the people runs high, and much uneasiness and anxiety are caused in Bombay in certain quarters as to the safety of their relations.

THANKS TO A PHILANTHROPIC MERCHANT.

A large meeting of the members of the Bombay Borah Club was held in the club premises, Ripon Road, the other day, and the following resolution was passed unanimously and with great enthusiasm : —This club has great sympathy with Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, the generous and liberal minded member of the Borah community for his charities towards the Borahs, in which he has expended several lakhs of Rupees for the plague hospital opened by him for the use of the Borah community. To publicly thank him, a dinner party will be given and a congratulatory address read in his honour.

BENGAL.

The local Government have addressed an enquiry to the Government of the United Provinces with a view to ascertaining what steps are being taken to prevent the spread of plague in those provinces. At the instance of the Agent of the Bengal North-Western Railway and with a view to prevent the spread of plague to the districts served by that railway north of the Ganges and Gogra, it is in contemplation to hold an inspection of passengers at Mokameh Ghat, Digha Ghat, Behram Ghat, and Ajudhya Ghat.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The officials of this hospital have received a telegram from the chief medical officer at Kalyan, on the 10th April, at 9-30 p.m., stating "Kurban Hoosein, inspected plague case, arrives Bombay 10-50 p.m., arrange to meet." The patient was duly admitted in our hospital, and is now progressing favourably. It seems that he was travelling from Bombay to Munmar, but was detained at Kalyan. The patient refused to stay in the Kalyan Hospital, but expressed his willingness to go back to Bombay, and stay in the Adamjee Peerbhoy Plague Hospital, where he was sent under a police escort.

The daily report of the Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital shows :—Died, 1 ; and remaining under treatment, 14—thirteen being males and one female.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m., 13th April, to 7 a.m., 14th April, four have been admitted, three died, one convalescent, and twenty-nine remain under treatment.

THE CUTCHEE MEMON HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday :—Admissions 1 ; convalescent 1 ; and remaining under treatment, 4.

POONA.

The City Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Tuesday show the following results :—

Peths	Cases	Deaths
Sukerwar	4	0
Vetal	1	0
Sudaseo	2	0
Budwar	1	0
Somwar	2	0
Kasba	1	0
Bhowani	4	0
Nana	3	2
Rawiwar	1	0
Bhamburda	1	0
Gunj	1	1
Shanwar	0	0
Ganesh	0	0
Raste	0	0
Ghorpade	0	0
Mangalwar	0	0
Narayen	0	0
Plague Hospitals		14
Total	21	17
Total to date	1,783	1,273

The total mortality from all causes was 20.
*1,249 Local 24 Imported.—*Herald.*

SIND.

KARACHI, April 10.

A military search party officered by the General Captain Rocke and Lieutenant Rambant, Second-Lieutenants Law, Crichton and Daldy, made a house-to-house visitation in the Civil Lines, round Frere Hall, Frere Town, and the Soldiers' Bazar, this morning. Two cases of plague were found in the Civil Lines, and three cases and one dead body in the Soldiers' Bazar. A dead body was found near Trinity Church on Thursday. Great excitement but no opposition was evinced by the sahibs' servants under examination. Mr. Cumming, superintendent for plague suppression, accompanied the military party in their visitation in the Civil Lines.

The cases of plague reported on the 10th, number 19 and the deaths 17, bringing up the totals to date to 3,474 and 2,895, respectively. The Mahomedans in the Lyari record the highest number of cases, but the Hindus show the largest mortality in various quarters, including the Civil Lines and Cantonments. One death is notified among Christians. In the Kiamari Civil, Bagdadi, and Kallankot hospitals the returns for the 10th April show 111 patients remaining, 14 convalescent, and 4 deaths. Up to date 300 admissions have been made into the Civil Plague Hospital.

April 11.

The Civil, Bagdadi, and Kallankot hospitals returns for the 11th show 115 patients remaining, 15, convalescent, and 4 deaths. Mrs. Allen, from Calcutta, has been put on duty at the Civil Plague Hospital, and Miss Allen has 19 patients at the Bagdadi Hospital. There are 14 patients at the Kuddah Shed, nearly all convalescent children. Mr. Framroze Mukhtiarkar has overcome all the scruples evinced by the Nurseypuris, and successfully induced them to remove their sick to the Vishvandass Hospital. There is as yet no accommodation for a nurse at either the Runchore or Kallankot hospitals. Patients are attended by their own people.

The Plague Relief Fund now amounts to Rs.16,200. From to-morrow all arrivals by train from Sukkur, Hyderabad, or other infected places will be disinfected at Landi before being allowed to proceed to Karachi.

A PRABHU HOSPITAL.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It often happens that people indulge in unnecessary criticism without proper judgment and due inquiry. "Solomon Eagle" in your issue of the 12th instant says that the clamour of the Prabhus for a separate Prabhu Hospital is due to the false sense of pride and prestige to which they still blindly cling. "Solomon" has really erred in his judgment. He quite forgets the several advantages which are derivable from having a separate hospital for a separate class of persons. Apart from the present crisis, hospitals are generally intended for patients who have no friends or relations to take care of and nurse them properly, and in case of accident when no medical aid is at hand. Even to a civilised person the idea of sending a patient to a hospital is too remote, not because he thinks that the hospital is a dread, or that it is a general hospital, but on account of kinship, which does not allow him to part with the patient even in his last moments. So also it is with the patient. Only in case of sheer necessity would he allow himself to be taken to a hospital. But when removal to the hospital was made compulsory, different communities came forward with subscriptions and opened hospitals each for its own community. And why? Because they were led by the same considerations as above. They thought that it would be in the interest of the patients to have such separate hospitals. The pttients would easily be induced to go to such a hospital, and the separation would not appear so fearful as it would appear if he is taken to a general hospital. He would consider himself, though not with his friends and relations, still among the people of his own community, and not among strangers. Although this is ideal, still it has much to do with the mind upon which the cure of the patient more or less depends. In the absence of any such special Prabhu hospital, the Prabhus ought to help the general Hindu hospital, and I have no doubt they will do so, but it is not bad to have a separate hospital for a community, however small it may be. It will ensure more confidence in the patient as well as his friends and relations, and no patient will grudge to go there, thinking that he is nearer home. Even if male patients were to abandon the idea about the kinship, what about female relatives of the male patients and the female patients themselves? They have not advanced so far in civilisation as to suffer their husbands and children to be so easily separated and committed to the charge of strangers. "Solomon" will, therefore, see that it is not false pride and prestige that brought forth the clamour of the Prabhus for a special hospital, but that they were actuated by the same motive, though on a smaller scale, which induced the managers of the Hindu general hospital to have a separate hospital for Hindus, although there is already one general hospital, viz., the Arthur Road Hospital, in existence.—Yours, &c.,

K. S. D.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter which appeared in your issue of yesterday's date under the signature of "Solomon Eagle" touching the subject of the hospital for the Prabhu community, seems to have been written under a misapprehension of the real facts. I would challenge the so-called "Solomon Eagle" to point out in the correspondence which appeared in your different issues anything savouring of pride on the part of the writers. If the Hindu hospital is languishing for funds, whose fault is it? Does the correspondent in question think, that because the Prabhu community has not contributed its quota, the same could not be well manned? Are there not different sects amongst the Hindus? Does the Hindu community only comprise the Prabus. There are several communities, such as the Bhatias, the Lohannas, Banias, Jains, Marwadies, &c. Well, have these people not opened separate hospitals for their respective caste people? Then I really fail to see why your correspondent should take this occasion and count upon the help of the Prabhu community alone? There cannot be any question of pride if the Prabhus have a separate hospital of their own, and the motive attributed by your correspondent of pride, &c., should equally hold good to the other communities who have opened separate hospitals. It is equally ridiculous to suppose that those members of the Pathare Prabhu community who died, died because they did not go to the Hindu hospital. It should be remembered that life is precious to all, and even those who had the misfortune to fall victims to the plague did all in their power to save their lives, and sought the assistance of the medical men available. Does your correspondent suppose that because the persons were treated at home, they succumbed, and if they were in the hospital they would have perhaps lived? Just as we find that some have recovered in hospitals, similarly many have also recovered from an attack of the plague under private treatment. It is needless to add why the Government have enforced segregation; it is because that the other persons residing with the plague-stricken may not catch the epidemic, and this measure has been strictly enforced by the Government very recently. But when one has not the option to treat a case at home, just as it was hithertofore, hence the necessity of having a hospital for the community in question arose. Had your correspondent, while taking the trouble of consulting his pandit about the history of the Prabhus, gone a step further to inquire whether the persons who died in the Prabhu community died without seeking any medical assistance. I dare say he would have got from his learned pandit satisfactory answer to his query, so much so that it would have saved him the trouble of indulging in passionate remarks to those who had the misfortune of incurring "Solomon's" displeasure, for no earthly reason, save and except, for asking what was meet for their poor brethren at this critical juncture.—Yours &c.,

R. N.

THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF IN-COMING PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I find from your yesterday's issue that the Plague Committee have at last resolved to examine passengers coming by rail into Bombay, and that Santa Cruz has been selected as the place for such examination on the B. B. and C. I. R. line. I don't know why Santa Cruz has been selected, and why the Plague Committee has not kept to the same station, Palghur, where the examination of out-going passengers is made. At present Santa Cruz enjoys fair immunity, the public health is fairly good, and the weather is all that could be desired, and barring a little difficulty from want of water—to remove which the land-owners are striving might and main—the place is unique at the present moment. Now, by the resolution of the Plague Committee the residents are alarmed, because they are afraid that the Plague authorities will have to erect a segregation camp somewhere near the station to move thereto the passengers found to be affected with plague. Cannot the authorities shift the place for examination further up, to relieve the Santacruzians from anxiety. If, however, they have determined to fix upon Santa Cruz for the examination, then my earnest appeal on behalf of my co-residents is that the segregation camp should be located far away from the hurry-scurry of the town and the village, and save from anxiety residents like

April 14. MYSELF.

TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS' GRIEVANCES.

The signallers in the Government Telegraph Office at Bombay have addressed the following memorial to the Viceroy :—

Your Excellency's memorialist is a signaller in the Government Telegraph Office of Bombay, and ventures to approach your Excellency in Council with this his humble petition in the hope that the same will meet with your Excellency's favourable consideration.

2. That, as your Excellency in Council is well aware, the whole of this Presidency is now passing through very troublous times, having on the one hand the plague with all its horrors, and on the other the famine, in consequence of which there is scarcity everywhere and the prices of even the barest necessaries of life are very much enhanced.

3. That owing to the hardships which your Excellency's memorialist has to suffer through these causes, he in January last petitioned the Director-General of Telegraphs, representing his difficulties and praying that some relief might be granted him in the shape of a monthly allowance equal to 40 per cent of his salary. To this appeal he received the following reply, dated the 8th of February :— "With reference to your letter No. 2824, dated the 30th January 1897, I have the honor to inform you that the Director-General has no power to grant any increased allowances to the signalling staff in Bombay on account of the plague and famine : but he is willing to consider the possibility of giving small loans of money without interest from the Fine Fund to meet very special cases and under the usual conditions of such loans as to repayment. But as the Fine Fund is a very small one, the Director-General is unable to promise that he will be able to make loans to the full extent that may be asked for."

4. That your Excellency's memorialist while feeling very grateful to the Director-General for the relief tendered, in his letter is respectfully of opinion that such relief would not meet his case, in as much as when the present abnormal conditons of life in Bombay have passed away, he would, if he availed himself of the loan offered, be confronted with the necessity for prompt repayment and would have to undergo the liabilities thus incurred during the present situation. He is, however, thankful to the Director-General for his letter, which in his humble opinion recognises that a necessity for some relief does exist.

5. That your Excellency's memorialist now ventures to represent his case to your Excellency in Council, and to pray for such relief as may seem to your Excellency adequate to his needs. And in order that his petition may the better recommend itself to your Lordship, he takes the liberty of respectfully calling your attention to the following facts which will prove that his work is beyond comparison more arduous and responsible than that of any other Department in Government service :—(1.) Your Excellency's memorialist has to work by day and by night for a total number of 56 hours per week, without being allowed any Sunday or other holidays. His hours of work are also peculiarly inconvenient and hard, for whereas other Government servants work only between the hours of 10 and 5, your memorialist has to go on duty for turns succeeding each other in the following rotation : Sunday 10 p. m. to 10 a. m., Monday, 4 p. m. to 10 p. m., Tuesday, 10 a. m to 4 p. m. (2.) The city of Bombay, where he does duty, is the most important telegraph station in India, and on account of its situation, considered both geographically and commercially, the work is continuous and incessant, and entails a severe strain on the worker. In addition to the Inland traffic, in itself enormous, this office disposes of Europeon and American messages on the one side, and on the other with Australian and the Far East, which alone demands a very high degree of efficiency in the employees of the department, the work being of a peculiarly difficult and exacting nature. (3) In the matter of leave again, your Excellency's memorialist is at a great disadvantage when compared to other Government servants. Though as a member of the Imperial Service of India, your memorialist is entitled to the benefits reserved by the Civil Leave Code, yet the latter are denied him by virtue of the operation of departmental rules. In illustration may be cited :—(1) the rule in this office that "no privilege leave shall be granted between the months of November and May," the result of which is that it is almost impossible for such leave to be obtained, as the number of applicants is very large ; and if such leave is granted, it is at a season of the year when it is not possible to enjoy it. (2) The rule of the Code that privilege leave may be granted on production of a medical certificate is nullified by the office regulations that all leave on medical certificates shall be reckoned as sick leave on half-pay. (3) Again, for absence from duty, which may extend beyond a day through illness, the rules permit of no leave except the certificate of one of the three Presidency surgeons which the applicant can only procure by presenting himself at the place and time appointed by the surgeon, without regard to the exposure and expense demanded by such elaborate procedure.

6. That all these hardships which are in a way peculiar to your Excellency's memorialist are intensified and felt more acutely in these days of panic, want, and disease, when they are further increased by the difficulties incidental to the crisis which has overtaken this Presidency—difficulties which are the direct cause of this humble appeal to your Excellency in Council. In common with the other people of Bombay, your memorialist is now passing through a season of great depression where the conditions of life are daily growing more desparate. House-rent in Bombay just now is excessive, as, the plague-stricken localities being comparately deserted, such houses as have not yet been visited by the plague are in great demand and fetch high rentals. Further, most of the domestic servants under the influence of the prevailing scare, have returned to their native countries or sought employment elsewhere, and those that are left can only be had at a rate of wages that is almost prohibitive. And, above all, throughout the Presidency, food-stuffs, clothing and every other commodity have risen in price from 40 to 60 per cent.

7. The result of all this has been, to make the need of special relief at this time very keenly felt. Most of the leading firms of Bombay have risen to the occasion, and are giving their employees special allowances, ranging from 20 to 40 per cent. on their salaries. The Board of Directors of the Eastern Telegraph Company as soon as the present situation was brought to their notice, at once conceded to every member of their staff a month's extra salary ; while the Public Departments of the Government of Bombay have, pending a decision as to the grant of special allowances, diminished the hours of work, and granted other facilities to their servants ; on the other hand, not only has your Excellency's memorialist not been treated with any similar consideration, but he has on the contrary been compelled to work for one hour extra at nights.

8. In view of all these circumstances, your Excellency's memorialist has ventured to point out the hardships at present besetting him, and he now respectfully approaches your Excellency in Council, and prays that your Excellency may be graciously pleased to grant a special allowance to your memorialist of 40 per cent on his salary, with effect from the 1st of December last, or such other relief as may to your Excellency seem warranted by the nature of his case.

9. In conclusion, your memorialist begs leave to say that he is proud to belong to a Telegraph service recognised as second to none in the world —a service which, he may say without vanity, has ever distinguished itself, and which has proved its efficiency and devotion to duty on the most critical occasions. If your Excellency's memorialist has now ventured to voice his feelings and to lay his petition before your Excellency in Council, it is only because he has been impelled by the stress of exceptional circumstances to seek relief at your Excellency's hands, and he does so with the fullest faith in your Excellency's sense of justice and kindness humbly hoping that this his petition will meet with your Lordship's favourable consideration.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The prohibition of exportation of arms and ammunition and military stores from the Straits Settlements to Burma is continued to January 31st, 1902.

Mr. H. Farrer, Deputy Director-General of the Post Office of India, is seriously indisposed. He leaves Calcutta at once for England.

In the final game of the Lahore District Polo Tournament, in which Lahore B. team met the Royal Artillery from Mian Mir, the former came out victorious somewhat easily by five goals and four subsidiaries to *nil*.

It has been decided to preserve the present alignment of the Mandalay-Salween Railway, thus passing through Maymyo. Some of the gradients are so steep that it was proposed to carry the line eight or nine miles further north ; but this proposal was abandoned.

A meeting of the Aligarh Famine Relief Fund Committee was held at the Lyall Library, on Saturday. Kanvar Juala Pershad, C. S., presided, and Sir Syed praised the work done by the Committee and handed over a note of Rs. 500 sent to him from England by Mr. Bramby, a retired Civilian Judge of Aligarh. A special vote of thanks to Mr. Bramby was passed.

When Mr. E. F. L. Winter returns from furlough, he will go as Collector to Saharanpur, relieving Mr. C. W. Whish, who takes leave. Mr. R. Greeven leaves the Secretariat shortly to become Collector of Bulandshahr, Mr. H. N. Wright taking his place as Under-Secretary. When Mr. E. A. Molony returns from furlough he goes to Aligarh as Collector, relieving Mr. L. A. S. Porter.

The receipts of the East Indian Railway continue to show a slight increase compared with last year. For the week ending 3rd April the increase was Rs. 1,36,133 and the total advance since January 1st is Rs. 9,50,788.

Russian influence is making itself strongly felt in Corea. According to a recent Japanese paper the Corean Government has lately made arrangements to send thirty young men from the leading families to learn the Russian language and to receive technical education in the country.

Mr. H. J. Stanyon, C. I. E., the leader of the Bar at Jubbulpore, who has just been appointed a Divisional Judge, is the subject of a long eulogy in the *Jubbulpore Times*, and it appears also that a movement is on foot in Jubbulpore to perpetuate his memory in the station that has known him since 1882, by some public benefaction.

We hear that Professor Oakley made a most successful balloon ascension and parachute descent at Multan on Saturday evening amid great applause before thousands of spectators. The ascent was about 7,000 feet, but owing to a breeze the aeronaut was unable to descend from where he started, and alighted in the military lines instead.

Rain is very badly needed in the Thal Chotiali district of Baluchistan. Irrigated crops throughout the district are very poor, and rain crops practically do not exist. Animals of all kinds are suffering from starvation and dying.

There seems to be a certain amount of unrest in Waziristan at present. On the 21st ultimo two cavalry sowars on escort duty were fired at about a mile from the Datta Khel camp, and one was shot dead. More recently an escort party, proceeding from Jandola to Tank, was fired on by Waziris and a horse was killed.

The total numbers now on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief are 2,853,000. The principal increase during the last week occurred in the Central Provinces, viz 71,000, Bombay, 22,000, and Bengal, 6,000. Decreases of 39,000 and 11,000 are reported from the North-West Provinces and Punjab. Over a million persons are still in receipt of aid in the North-West Provinces, over half a million in Bengal and nearly half a million in the Central Provinces and Bombay.

On Saturday afternoon the Council of the Punjab Association held their annual conversazione in the Shalamar Gardens, and presented an address of welcome to Mr. Mackworth Young, the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The proceedings, of which a full account will be found on another page, were chiefly remarkable for the few well chosen, temperate, yet firm and dignified words which the Lieutenant-Governor spoke with regard to the recent exibition of ill feeling between Hindus and Muhammadans in Lahore. Now that the matter has been deemed worthy of notice by the head of the Government in the Punjab himself, upon a public occasion, it is to be presumed that the leaders of the two communities will see the necessity of making the measures on the subject, which they have already inaugurated, thoroughly efficacious.

With regard to the Pondicherry case, in which as was announced a few days ago, Mrs. Wilson the accused had been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, a Pondicherry correspondent says that in Pondicherry itself the verdict is considered excessive and unjustly severe and not ruled by facts or common sense. Public opinion is unanimous in condemning both judges and jury. The latter, however, it is said, were mere dummies. The public prosecutor's charge was extravagant, and many points ludicrous, his conclusions being mostly based on flimsy circumstantial evidence. The sentence has been appealed against to the Chief Judicial Court at Paris. Meanwhile Mrs. Wilson remains a prisoner under suspension. On the first day of the accused's arrival in Court "there was a pronounced murmur of admiration expressed by the vast audience at her distinguished and prepossessing appearance and dignified and reliable manner." The correspondent states that the proceedings generally were conducted in a very foreign and confused manner, but it is not quite clear whether it was entirely to this fact or partly to the prepossessing appearance of the accused that the sympathy aroused on her behalf is to be attributed.

A Meeting of the Central Mahomedan Association, Madras, was held on Sunday to take steps to celebrate the Queen's Commemoration. It was decided to collect subscriptions to found a Jubilee National Press, the profits of which were to go towards promoting Mahomedan education. Resolutions were also passed thanking H. E. the Governor for appointing Mahomedan gentlemen to the Shrievalty, the Revenue Officership of the Madras Municipality, and Fellowship of the Madras University, respectively. Surgeon-Major-General Sibthorpe was also thanked for his interest in the community as shown recently in connection with the Medical Service.

The Lahore District Polo Tournament opened on Monday. Eight teams have entered, and two games were played off on Monday. The first was between the Royal Artillery, Mian Mir, and the Somersets' 2nd team. The Artillery team consisted of Mr. Maloney, 1 ; Gaptain Ford, 2 , Major Wedderburn, 3 ; and Mr. Balfour, back. Somersets 2nd team :—Mr. Whatman, 1 ; Mortimer, 2 ; Mr. Thoyts, 3 ; and Mr. Maud, back. The Gunners won by five goals and two subsidiaries to one subsidiary. The second game was between Mian Mir Station and Lahore A. team. The players were :—Mian Mir : Mr. Bethune, 1 ; Mr. Cook, 2 ; Mr. Bruce, 3 ; Mr. Curlen, back. Lahore. A. team : Mr. Gunter, 1 ; Mr. Beaty Senior, 2 ; Mr. H. K. Kaul 3 ; Major Eagerton, back. The Mian Mir subalterns won by three goals and one subsidiary to one goal. On Tuesday two other games were played. The first was between the Somerset 1st team and the 19th Bengal Lancers. The team, were :—Somerset : Mr. Trovte-Bullock, 1 ; Mr. James, 2 ; Captain Cooke-Harle, 3 ; Captain Cox, back. Bengal Lancers : Mr. Ballantyne, 1 ; Mr. Taylor, 2 ; Mr. Fraser, 3 ; Mr. Craik, back. After a splendid game the Somersets won by three goals and two subsidiaries to three goals. The next game was between Lahore B. team and Amritsar Station. The former team consisted of Mr. Sullivan, 1 ; Mr. Baron, 2 ; Mr. Annesley, 3 ; Mr. Perry, back. Amritsar Station : Mr. Lawson, 1 ; Mr. Buchanan, 2 ; Mr. Mulrooney, 3 ; Mr. Trenchart, back. | Lahore had a fairly easy victory by five goals and one subsidiary to three goals.

THE INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMISSION.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S EVIDENCE.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

The following is the concluding portion of Sir James Peile's cross-examination of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji before the above commission on March 26.

But the political condition is that they pay three times as much taxation?—Yes, but it all comes back to them.

But I have shown that it does not. You forget that loans are raised, tribute is paid. Europeans are employed.

In further examination Sir J. Peile said :—

Are you aware that the enquiries of the Famine Commission brought out the fact that the incidence of the British land revenue was about 7 per cent. of the gross produce?—Mr. Dadabhai I will take it from you.

Are you also aware that the ordinary system in Native States is that the State or ruler takes one-half the gross produce?—Yes, but the advantage is lost on account of the system of Government.

That is your assumption?—I simply mention the fact. The chief point is that though they take half the produce in the Native States, but it remains in the country.

I have ventured to show that it does not?—Very well, you say so. With the exception of this little portion of tribute which they pay it is not worth thinking of.

Do you consider the British land revenue to be oppressive?—Every taxation I consider is oppressive simply because it becomes oppressive.

It reduces the people to a state of starvation?—Yes.

Will you allow me to read you a speech by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan?—He has his own view and I have mine.

Sir James Peile here read the extract referred to, in which the speaker said that the amount of attention given to the welfare of the peasantry is unparalleled in any former Indian Government.

Witness: With regard to the present system of assessment I will take it for granted that it is a good system: better than the old rules. The evil lies in foreign domination which drains the country unceasingly.

Sir James Peile: I pointed out to you that what you call the "drain," amounts to about a quarter of a very low rate of taxation, and that about half of that in the year you take was paid by China. There seems to be some misunderstanding as to the return of the price and profits of exports. You seem to be under the impression that the British Indian subject does not get back his full price : that some part is retained somewhere?—It is what is taken away from the country.

Suppose a British Indian subject in Ahmedabad and a native subject in Kathiawar each send home cotton worth £10, each of these men gets the full value of this £10, in ruppes. The British Indian subject is not deprived of any part?—I will explain. The British Indian subject's produce is intercepted, as it were, by the India Office.

Not the produce?—The produce is sold and the agent buys an India Office bill, and sends it to be paid from revenue.

We are all perfectly aware of that. It is a financial physical expedient?—No.

Yes. The Secretary of State takes from the merchant the price of the Indian produce and gives the latter an order on the Indian Treasury for an equivalent amount of rupees. Does that in any way affect the profit of the individual purchaser?—Yes, as much as is intercepted here by the India Office in sending their bills does not return to India but is paid out of fresh revenue. In the case of the Native States it is quite different.

It really amounts to this, does it not, that as regards that small portion of the low taxation fund which is paid at home for material and services supplied to India—whether you think they are worth it or not is another question—the money might be sent home from India, but it is more convenient to take the gold here and pay the silver in India. Does that affect the individual exporter of produce?—No, the individual exporter is not affected.

That is all I wish to know?—Yes, but it is misleading. The individual exporter receives his money from the Indian Exchequer and not the money he has actually got by the sale of the goods. His produce goes out of the country without any material return in any shape of produce or bullion.

I thought we said "service and material"?—This service in itself is a further complaint and grievance.

Then as to the agency employed in exporting, that is to say the foreign merchant, you are particularly hard on him, are you not? You grudge him what he eats?—Not at all.

You say he eats what the Indian would eat. Are not his gains the interest on the capital he employs, and is not that a benefit to India?—If we were a self-governing country we should welcome the merchant because we should have our own resources fully employed, and the merchant would add so much more, but our position is that we are helpless, our capital is taken away from us, we cannot make any capital, and the foreign merchant or capitalist comes in, has full monopoly as it were of the resources of the country, and benefits by them, and we are simply the hewers of wood and drawers of water to them.

Does the foreign merchant pay taxes?—He may pay taxes.

Does he spend largely in employing labour?—Yes, but to his own profit.

Has he any privileged position whatever?—No.

I find in one of your remarks he has a certain privilege?—Yes.

You say "the position of the exploitation by the foreign capitalists is still worse than I have already represented. Not only do they make profits from their own capital but they draw in capital from the taxation of the people themselves." What does that mean?—I have explained.

You quote a telegram to the effect that "Sir James Westland then explained how closely connected the money market of India was with the Government balances. All the available capital employed in commerce practically being in these balance . . . the crore and a half which under normal conditions would have been at headquarters in Calcutta and Bombay, and been placed at the disposal of the mercantile community for trading purposes." You say "the European merchants, bankers, etc., may have Indian taxes at their disposal the profits of which they may take away to their own country. Is it possible that you confuse two very different things—that is to say a loan to merchants with a supply of the currency for trade generally?—No, a portion of the taxation of money raised by taxation would have been at the disposal of commerce, which means that a portion of the taxation goes into the banks. From these banks the European merchants mainly draw their credit and use that money for their own business.

Do you mean that Government lends the taxes to the Foreign merchants?—No, Government lends it to the banks, they lend it, they make a profit out of it, and that lending goes mostly to those who are in the commercial world.

Does that amount to lending the taxes to the merchant?—Yes, because it is from the taxes that that money is deposited in the banks. Where does that money come from? Well we will leave it there.

Sir James Peile continued : You are even harder upon the Civil Administration than upon the foreign merchants. You say "the Civil and Military services are a burden and destruction to India," and that they are "India's greatest evil," that the arbitrary employment of Europeans is a charge forced upon India by mere tyranny; that it is the British Indian authorities that have made India what she is, bleeding at every pore. Do you mean to say you really believe the English authorities in India are deliberately disobeying and setting at defiance the orders of the British Government?—Why, your own Viceroy has acknowledged it in so many words. Lord Lytton says in a minute distinctly : "We have adopted transparent, deliberate subterfuge in all these matters."

Have you the whole of the confidential minute to which you refer? Has it ever been published?—No, an extract was brought forward obliquely by a speaker in the first meeting of the Congress. It has never been contradicted.

It was a confidental paper pilfered from the Viceroy. Was the purport of that paper in favour of a larger employment of Indians or not?—I do not know.

Will you give an instance of any great public measure in which the Viceroy or Government of India have defied the wishes and orders of the English Government?—Yes.

Give a case?—This very Act of 1833 has been left a dead letter up to the present moment.

But is it not the case that whatever has been done in that matter has been done by the orders of the Secretary of State in the English Government?—When I talk of the "Authorities" I talk of both.

You are speaking of the English in India?—I spoke of the English altogether.

I beg your pardon, it is not so. You said their servants the Indian authorities Anglo-Indians generally?—Yes, I meant in both countries.

Then you condemn both the Anglo-Indians and the Government at home?—Oh, yes, of course.

But the Government at home is responsible to Parliament, and Parliament represents the British people?—My complaint is about the Secretary of State as well as the Government of India. By "Indian Authorities" I mean the India Office also—in fact even more than the Government of India.

Sir James Peile at this point drew attention to the progress that had been made in India during her Majesty's reign, quoting the remarks of Mr. Playfair in the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce a few weeks ago.—The increase in the land revenue, witness remarked, was an increased oppression.

Continuing, Sir James Peile asked :—

Has the general tendency of the British Government been to increase or decrease the employment of natives in public offices?—There are two opinions upon that. We are obliged to belive generally—there is an opinion prevalent in India—that whenever they can introduce a European they try to do so.

With regard to the Statutary service, witness continued, there was an impression in the mind of Indians that when the rules for this service were adopted, without the test of competence, the objec was to throw discredit upon the service.

Sir James Peile : Are you aware of what are called the Rules of 1879, which were that in the intermediate body of officials—sub-Magistrates, Judges, and so on—no European should be appointed to a place of Rs. 200 and upwards if a native could be found fit to hold it?—Yes, but will you kindly tell us what appointments have been made?—I can personally testify that that rule has been most rigidly adhered to—I am very glad to hear it, but the general opinion among us is that it has not been strictly carried out. That the Secretary of State has sanctioned whatever the Government of India proposed.

May I put another point? The admission of natives to high offices has always been conditional from the first that candidates should be of approved merit and ability. The Government has, therefore, had the somewhat difficult task of deciding whether a native was of approved merit?—That can be no difficulty whatever if the Government are determined to do it.

But they are determined to do it and have done so? —They have not tried the right expedient. Establish a standard as high as you like—mentally, morally, and physically—and let the Indians come forward without any disabilities of being compelled to be examined in this country. If we then fail, the fault will be ours.

That is your view of the matter. Generally, what is it you want? Do you wish to sweep away the whole of the English Civil Service?—Of the European service I would retain only the highest portion : the Viceroy the Governors, the Lieutenant-Governors, and perhaps one grade below as a beginning. I do not mean to say that all the Europeans are to be turned out. Let gradually every European place be supplied by an Indian till at last you come to the highest places which are really not places of the Civil Service. Let, as a practical measure, the number of Europeans be at first reduced from 1,000 to 500 or 400.

With regard to the army, witness said : The real strength of the British Army depends upon the contentment of the people. If the people were contented and were at your back no matter whether one Russia or five Russias come to invade India you can raise an army sufficient to drive her back to St. Petersburgh ; but I go further, a certain proportion of the British army I am quite willing to allow both for the benefit of India and England, but let there be a fair distribution of the expense between the two countries, because the European army is wanted especially for the sake of British rule. The number of British troops existing in India at the time of the transfer to the Queen, say 30,000 or 40,000 men, might very well be kept, of which half the cost might be paid by Great Britain. If this plan is adopted, Native States should contribute a share for common purposes, and the whole thing will be as natural and as worthy of the English name and fame as can possibly be.

The Chairman : You heard Lord Ripon say that his Government had considered the question most carefully, and arrived at the conclusion that one English soldier to two natives was a necessary proportion?—That was due to the fear that Indian soldiers could not be depended upon. It is a question of whether you are simply to act upon fear or upon confidence. If you act upon fear there is no help, but at least you should pay the proper protion for keeping as large an European army as you think necessary on account of your fear.

Sir James Peile : Do you think you would have the means of preventing the various sections of the Indian army from fighting one another if you had a very small European force?—The question is have you confidence or not that the people will side with you.

I am not speaking of the people siding with you, but of the people fighting among themselves?—That is quite a different thing altogether from the Imperial purpose of keeping up the supremacy of British rule, which first of all necessitates this employment of Europeans to an inordinate extent. I am willing to grant whatever they consider necessary owing to the fear of the Indian soldier going wrong at any time.

Suppose the English Civil Administration were reduced to half a dozen men and the English army to a small body of troops, would England be able to keep the warlike races of India from invading the peaceful ones. The history of India is that the people have been continually slaughtering each other?—Yes, but what have they done in Europe?

Is it your 'recipe for reviving the prosperity of India to let loose the Pindaries—Those days are gone, but that is one reason why I say your supremacy must remain.

Do you remember what Sir Madhava Rao said to Lord Roberts, it would be like loosing the doors of the cages of the Zoological Gardens and letting out the animals. Very soon they would all be dead except the tiger?—Is this the result of 150 years of British rule?

It would be the result of the suspension of British rule. We differ in this that I look upon these matters with some regard to facts and possibilities, while you, I think, indulge in visions and in a good deal of strong condemnatory language. Do you not think that, considering the facts to which I have called your attention, and the evidence before the Commission, when you describe the Government of India as "a selfish and despotic tyranny," when you describe Lords Elgin, Lansdowne, Dufferin, Ripon, Lytton, and Mayo as the agents of this selfish and despotic tyranny, when you say that India is bleeding at every pore and "under helotry to England"—do you not think you are, shall we say, somewhat overstating your case?—When you make me say that all these Viceroys are agents of this tyranny you misunderstand me. They are merely working in a system which is evil and bad. How far it is their fault is quite a different thing. It makes every good man work in wrong ways. The way you put it is certainly an unjust and unfair way.

In further examination witness complained that natives of India were debarred from entry into the British army and navy although neither the War Office nor the Admiralty had authority to exclude them.

With regard to the Home Charges witness thought the Government of India had made out a fair case.

The Chairman : Throughout your evidence you have laid great stress upon the high authorities whom you have quoted. Would you lay equal stress upon their words if I were to place before you the same high authority speaking in the opposite direction?—I lay great stress upon high authorities upon all matters which I have thoroughly studied and in which I agree with them. (Laughter.)

The Commission then adjourned.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th April, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 30th March, 1897 :—

	March 30. Rs.	a.	p.	April 6. Rs.	a.	p.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,80,31,020	4	11	1,98,73,925	0	5
Other Deposits, &c.	5,80,13,148	3	4	5,72,47,135	13	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,01,354	7	7	6,07,096	1	3
Sundries	19,35,579	9	5	19,51,320	10	10
Rs.	10,60,84,112	9	3	10,72,79,477	9	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	39,16,866	0	0	39,98,321	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	64,16,650	4	0	61,16,650	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,82,69,163	6	7	2,96,06,972	12	7
Accounts of Credit do.	2,29,87,778	9	8	2,29,74,111	9	6
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,40,94,592	1	5	1,32,73,609	12	4
Balances with other Banks	12,46,922	13	5	9,98,481	15	8
Bullion	3,920	12	6	3,635	4	6
Dead Stock	13,36,421	5	4	13,39,738	1	0
Stamps	11,134	14	9	10,546	3	3
Sundries	8,34,234	11	6	8,31,201	15	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,46,13,075	3	10	1,42,74,492	2	1
Do. at Branches	1,19,53,284	6	3	1,65,51,458	10	1
Rs.	10,60,84,112	9	3	10,72,79,477	9	10

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 6th April, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	4,15,249	Dec.
Do. at Branches	22,53,144	Inc.
Others Deposits	7,66,013	Dec.
Post Bills	1,05,742	Inc.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	81,455	Inc.
Loans	3,37,809	do.
Accounts of Credit	13,667	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	8,20,983	do.
Cash at Head Office	27,38,585	do.
Do. at Branches	45,98,154	Inc.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. [illegible] d. per bottle.

WRITERS AND READERS.

In view of the notable events of June, Mr. Murray is reissuing, in a cheaper form, the Life and Letters of Princess Alice. This book, which was edited by Princess Christian, had a very wide sale when it first appeared. Princess Christian has now revised it, and has added the last letter written by Princess Alice. For frontispiece there will be a portrait of the Princess taken not long before her death.

There has been a good deal of speculation as to the authorship of the recent volume on Mr. Cecil Rhodes. Accordingly it may be stated that Imperialist is neither Mr. Stead nor Miss Flora Shaw, who have been the two favourites. Imperialist means to remain anonymous for the present in defiance either of the praise or the blame of his sketch. His name is not unknown over other writings, and he is an old personal friend of Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson.

The next book in Heinemann's Great Educators Series promises to be one of exceptional interest. That may be said for a double reason. The subject is Thomas and Matthew Arnold—a distinguished father and a more distinguished son and the writer is Sir Joshua Fitch. He is wellknown as one of our authorities on education. Sir Joshua's appointment in the Education Department brought him into close personal relations with Matthew Arnold. The friendship which existed between them enables him to give to this monograph an insight which would not otherwise have been possible.

Sir Archibald Geikie has nearly finished his exhaustive work on the ancient volcanoes of this country Born among the crags that mark the sites of some of these volcanoes, he was led in his boyhood to intertest himself in their structure and history. That interest has cotinued with him, and has led him to investigate the subject in the most complete way. From time to time he has read papers on it before the learned societies. Now he has put together all the imformation arising from his labours in this particular direction. Messrs. Macmillan are publishing the book, which has illustrations, some from photographs, others from Sir Archibald Geikie's sketches.

Mr. Du Toit, a prominent Africander, has written a book on Rhodesia which Mr. Heinemann will publish before long. The writer was superintendent of education in the Transvaal, was a party to the very historical London Convention, founded the Africander Bond, and was its first president. These facts indicate Mr. Du Toit's leaning in South African politics, but, nevertheless, we are told that he is a strong advocate of the Rhodes and Chartered Company policy in Rhodesia. His book is described as the record of a personal and careful survey of Rhodesia, undertaken with the object of obtaining independent information as to its resources. It will have illustrations from photographs and sketches by himself.

Mr. W. B. Yeats's volume of stories, The Secret Rose, will be published by Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen. "Although I wrote these stories at different *times*," says Mr. Yeats, "and in different manners and *without any definite plan, they have all one subject*—*the war of spiritual with natural order. That gives the key to the* book. Mr. Yeats is sometimes asked by *his Irish friends when is he going to write* a *really national* poem or romance founded upon some *moment* of famous Irish history. In his preface [illegible] he answers the question. He *thinks* that poetry [illegible] romance are hardly to be made thus, Rather a writer must look into that little infinite faltering eternal flame that is called one's self.

Some time ago there was published a novel called Mrs. Dorothy Marvin, and written by an unkown writer. Another story from the same pen is now annonnced by Messrs. Innes, the title being Fierce Heart the Soldier. The writer in question is Mr. J. C Snaith, and the point of interest is his success at an uncommonly early age. It seems that the sale of Mrs. Dorothy Marvin ran to between 6,000 and 7,000 copies which in any case would be remarkable for a first venture. But the book came from a youth of seventeen, and Mr. Snaith has finished his second novel before reaching his twentieth year. It is a romance of that stirring period of Scottish history, the rebellion of Prince Charlie. Mr. Snaith lives in Nottingham and so far his literary work has been the occupation of spare hours.

Several interesting volumes are promised in the Social England Series issued by Messrs. Swan Sonenschein Professor Baldwin Brown, of Edinburgh University, will write on the history of the fine arts, and Mr. Sidney O. Addy on the evolution of the English house. To the latter volume there will be something of a companion in another, by Mr. Henry Balfour, on the evolution of English household instruments. Professor Cunningham will contribute a book dealing with the influence of alien immigration on our social life. Mysteries and Miracle Plays is the title of a work on which Mrs. Toulmin Smith is engaged, and Mr. Laird Clowes will write on the Navy. Other issues in the series have also been arranged for.

Two books which resemble each other only in this, hat they come from foreign writers, are announced by Mr. Heinemann. One is compiled by Miss Rachel Challice from Dr. Wilken's German work, Spanish Protestants in the Sixteenth Century. Lord Plunket, the Archbishop of Dublin, who has not been very well recently, contributes an introduction, and Canon Fleming a preface. The other book is Camille Flammarion's Lumen. Here the distinguished French astronomer endeavours to bring before his readers a speculative theory of life in another planet. The attraction of the volume lies in the picture given us by a highly-trained scientific mind working on the basis of years of thought and training. About fifty thousand copies of Lumen have been sold in French, which shows the hit it has made.

Mr Fitzgerald Molloy has finished a story called The Devil's Hand which will appear first in serial form. Rie's Diary is the title of a gossipy, observant volume which Messrs. Chatto are to publish. The writer is Miss Anne Coates, a Yorkshire young lady. The same firm promise another novel by Dr. C. J. Wills who wrote The Land of the Lion and the Sun. The new one is named His Dead Past, Messrs Black have in the press a story Out of Her Shroud, by Mr. Henry Ochiltree the author of Redburn. Mr. Macqueen will publish on an early date an English translation of Ludovic Halévy's novel, L'Abbe Constantin, Stephen L[illegible]combe, with the descriptive subtitle Bachelor of Arts, is a story by Mr. Julius H. Hurst which Messrs Putnam are to publish.

The late Dr. Benson's life of Cyprian will be published by Messrs. Macmillan shortly. The new volume of Mr. Justin McCarthy's history is to be so up to date that it will include the story of the Crete crisis. A volume of verse—an allegory in form—is being published by Messrs. Kegan Paul under the title The Opening of the Gates. The author is Mr. James Macbeth Professor Karl Pearson's new work—a group of studies in evolution—is to be published by Mr. Arnold just after Easter. Another issue Mr. Elkin Mathew's Shilling Garland is to be ready in a few days. It is called Fancys Guerdon, and is by a lady using the "nom de guerre" Anodos. Part of the verse was published privately by the Daniel Press, of Oxford. Mr. Mathews has also nearly ready the More Songs from Vagabondia of Mr. Bliss Carman and Mr. Richard Hovey.

Many besides military men will be glad to learn that a biography of so able and accomplished a soldier and administrator as the late Sir George Pomeroy Colley is taking shape in the hands of a writer so capable and sympathetic as General Sir William Butler. Sir George Colley would have been a most interesting authority on the regime of Lord Lytton, whom he served first as Military Secretary, and next as Private Secretary. Not that an ordinary secretary needed to have much more to do than to issue invitations to my lord's balls and pic-nics. But while Colley enjoyed the fun at Simla as keenly as anybody, he turned his opportunities to account in the study of Indian military administration. He was one of the hardest students in India. An omnivorous reader all his life, Colley was one of the best informed men in the service, in general history and literature, no less than in the history of his profession.

Descended from Chaplain Pomeroy, who served under Lord Essex in Ireland in Charles II.'s time, and one of whose posterity became connected with the Cowleys and Wellesleys, George Pomeroy Colley got his first commission in 1853 in the Second Regiment, then stationed at the Cape. There he acquired his intimate knowledge of the Kaffir and other native tribes. His next service was in China, under Sir Hope Grant. He was wandering about the Carpathians when he heard of Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition against the bloodthirsty savage King Coffee of Kumasi. So he hurried off, caught up Sir Garnet in the bush, and was put in charge of the transport and communications—was made "etappen" commander, as the Germans say. Colley's services were invaluable. After the Ashanti business, he accompanied Sir Garnet to Natal. But of his experiences in Africa and elsewhere we shall hear more in Sir William Butler's book.

On the 27th of next month will take place the dedication of the monument to the memory of General Grant. General Horace Porter, who is to be the orator of the occasion, will have in the April number of The Century an article entitled The Tomb of General Grant. The April Century is to be called the Grant Memorial Number, inasmuch as so many of its principal articles are to be on the Soldier Statesman. Sherman's opinion of Grant is shown in a letter not before published. In A Blue and Gray Friendship the Hon. John R. Proctor describes the long intimacy between Grant and Buckner, the latter of whom surrendered to the former at Donelson.

Colonel Trevor, C.S.[illegible] the chief representative of the Britis[illegible]nment in Rajputana, has written for [illegible]mber of Macmillan a paper on the fa[illegible] same number will contain an article by [illegible]. Loch, secretary to the Charity Organizat[illegible] Society, on the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund.

NOTICES.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD.

An Ideal Nourishment for Infants.

Because: It contains all the elements required to build up the frame, makes firm healthy flesh, bone and muscle. It is a perfect Food in itself, without any addition, as it contains milk that has been partially pre-digested, and it can be easily assimilated by the youngest infant.

"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."

British Medical Journal.

A very Important Consideration
for
INDIA.

No milk required. As Soluble Food contains a large proportion of milk that has been partially peptonized, and sterilized, it needs only the addition of water, and one or two minutes boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the milk supply is poor, and often contaminated, the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

CARNRICK & CO., LTD.,
24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury,
LONDON.

•ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

KOKO
FOR THE
HAIR
TRADE MARK
REGISTERED

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and **SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.**

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.

The **Excruciating Pain** is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."

THOMSON'S "GLOVE-FITTING" CORSET

TRADE MARK.

FITS LIKE
A GLOVE

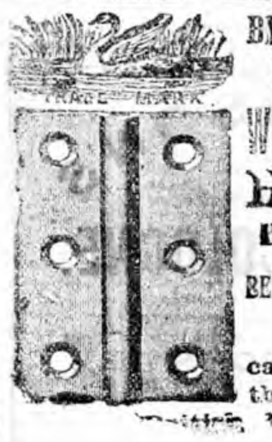
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.

MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GOLD & Co.'s



BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all [illegible] Merchants.

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

Trade W Mark

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE **SARSAPARILLA**
VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it **THE BEST.**

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c. &c.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

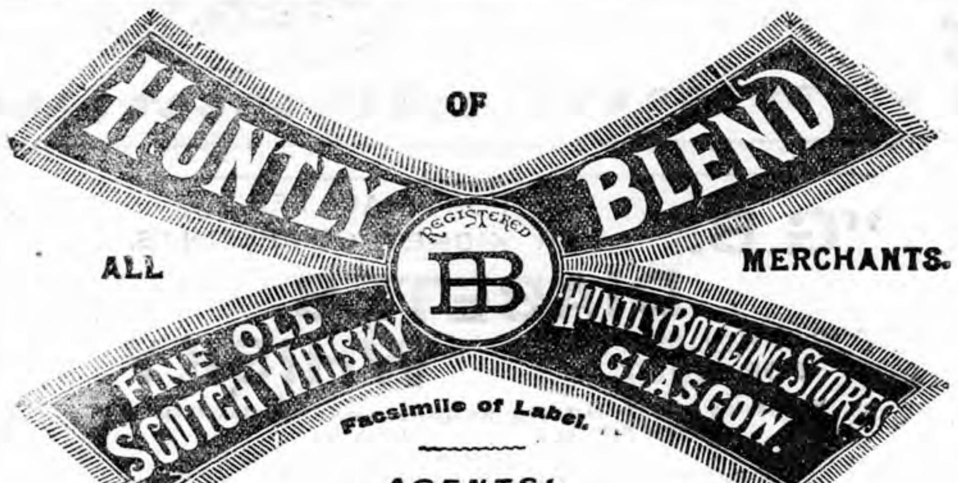
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

What to Drink in Hot Climates
Barley Water made from
Robinson's PATENT Barley
and nicely flavoured with lemon.

S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S
Harness
Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush; then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish, which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
S. & H. HARRIS'S
WATERPROOF.
HARRIS'S
BRITISH
Polishing
Paste.
Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Metal
Plate, Coach Glasses & Windows
S. & H. Harris

In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.



OF

ALL MERCHANTS.

Facsimile of Label.

AGENTS:
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE

TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

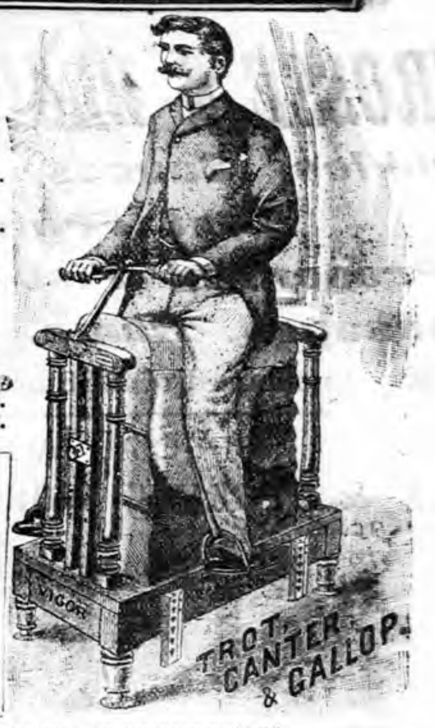
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W C

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.

By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.



HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ADOPTED BY
Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The **LANCET** says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The **QUEEN**: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The **STANDARD**: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The **FIELD**: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."

The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:

Vigor & Co., 21, Baker St., London.

"DISINFECT" WITH SANITAS

FLUID, POWDER, SOAPS, &c.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Valuable Book,
"HOW TO DISINFECT,"
free on application.
The SANITAS Co., Ltd.,
BETHNAL GREEN,
LONDON, E.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is there ore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labe are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

NATURE'S REVOLT. . FEVER-STRICKEN!!

THE GOLDFIELDS.

"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakspeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.

"Please send me [illegible] a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have tried ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,

AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL."

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*

Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.,

By J. C. Eno's Patent.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SA

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

CONDENSED MILK
SWISS CONDENSED MILK Co
CHAM, SWITZERLAND

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.

"Lanoline" Toilet Soap

6d PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

Darling Brand

from all Chemists.

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

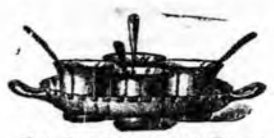
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

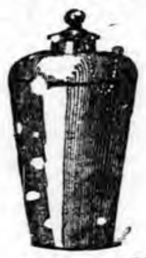
BOMBAY & POONA.

USEFUL XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

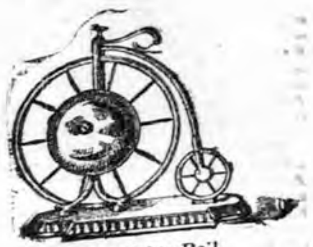
HIGHEST QUALITY ELECTRO-PLATE ON NICKEL.



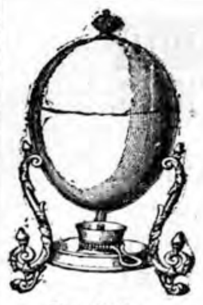
Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs. 18.



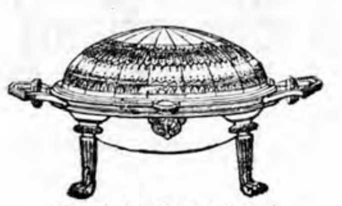
Flask with 2 Cups, Rs. 35



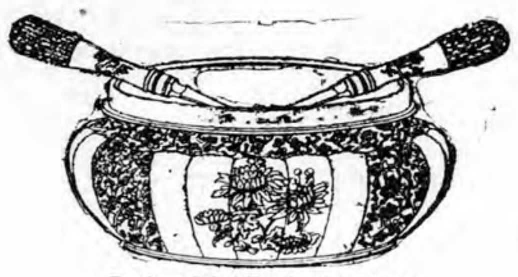
Bicycle Table Bell, Rs. 18-8.



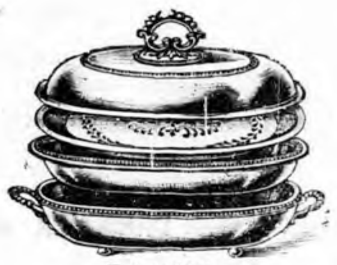
Egg Boiler, Rs. 40.



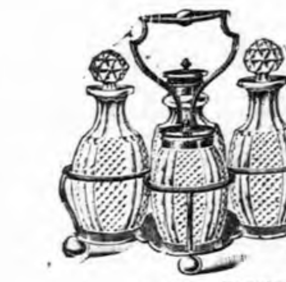
Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.



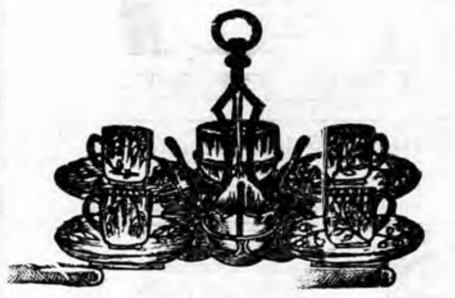
Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.



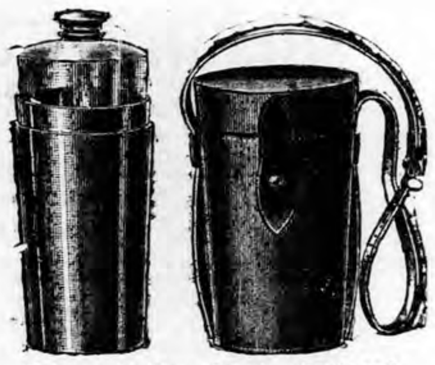
Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.



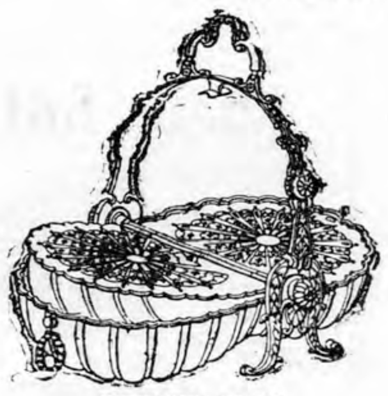
reakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 66.



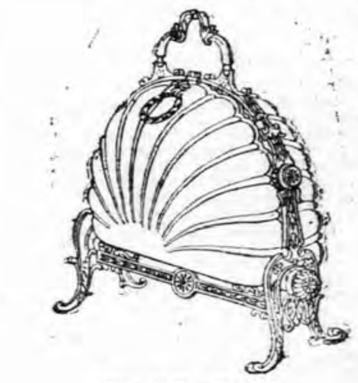
Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.



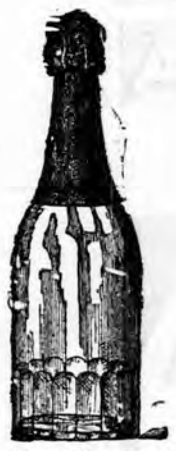
Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.



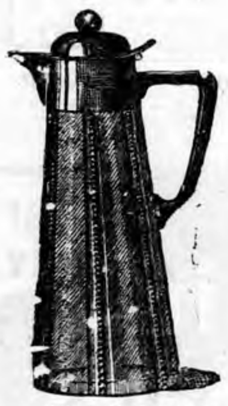
Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)



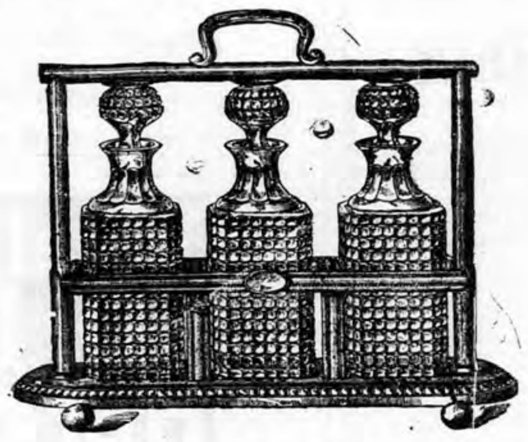
Biscuit Box Rs. 100. (Closed.)



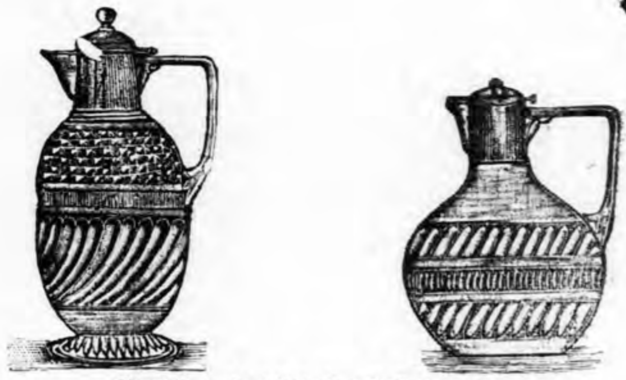
Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.



Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.



E. P. Tantalus Frame Rs. 95.



Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E. P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 80.

THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."

(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

Pears

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

A. & F. PEARS.

TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."

GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For

Infants—

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Invalids—

"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."

H. C. BARTLETT, PH.D., F.C.S.

Growing Children—

"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."

WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

And

The Aged—

"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."

"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

"G.B." DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR DIABETES.

FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill,

BIRMINGHAM

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"

ATKINSON'S

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

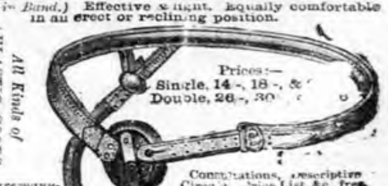
WHITE'S Patent LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS

(*No Steel in Band.*) Effective at night. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

SCIATIC, RIDING, & other BELTS

All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.



Prices:—

Single, 14/-, 18/-, &

Double, 26/-, 30/-

Consultations, Descriptive Circular, Price List, &c., free.

J. WHITE & CO., Ld., London,

228, Piccadilly, England.

Est. 50 Years.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,

Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.